

# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

# WEEKLY



In the Heart of Cleveland,  
the Forest City.

*Newman Studio.*

## CLEVELAND NUMBER

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The Motor Fiend—"What have you  
been doing all the morning?"  
The Golf Maniac—"Practicing driv-  
ing."  
The Fiend—"How far did you drive?"  
The Maniac (untruthfully)—"About  
250 yards."  
The Fiend—"That's not driving, you  
silly rotter—that's skidding!"



Small Boy—"Mother said, as I hadn't  
been a good boy, I was to kiss you."



Delirious Spectator—"Ip-ip-ip-  
OO-rye!"  
Inquisitive Stranger—"Who is pass-  
ing, pray?"  
Delirious Spectator—"I dunno,  
guy'nor! Ip-ip-ip-OO-rye!"



Caddie—"Sorry, miss, but I can't  
caddie for you to-day."  
Lady Golfer—"How is that, William?"  
Caddie—"Well, yer see, miss, I sold  
yer to Alf Brown for a tanner."

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American Wines

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private halls; well appointed for family parties,  
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# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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No. 2812

## Cleveland as a Great Industrial Center.

WHAT would Moses Cleaveland, the active head of the Connecticut Land Company, say if he could get a glimpse to-day of the city which he founded and which bears his name? Although he began the settlement at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River in 1796, there were only 150 people there a quarter of a century later. Not till 1830 was the 1,000 mark crossed in population, and not till 1880 was the 100,000 line left behind. In 1900, with 382,000 people, it was the first city in Ohio, leaving Cincinnati behind in the previous few years, it was the second city on the lakes, Chicago being the first, and it was the seventh in the country, only New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore leading it. Owing to the recent annexation of Allegheny, Pittsburgh may lead Cleveland in the count in 1910. Nevertheless, Cleveland's population is likely to be well up toward the 500,000 mark in that year.

Cleveland's commodious harbor and its ready accessibility to the iron, coal, lumber, and oil region make it one of the country's greatest industrial centers. As a shipbuilding point it has many advantages. Some of the largest and finest of the lake steamers have been launched at its docks. In slaughtering and meat packing it holds a high rank. Although lake shipping, like all other great activities throughout the country, shrank during the panic which was precipitated in the latter part of 1907, Cleveland suffered comparatively little from the industrial setback. The middle of the year 1909 sees that city again on the up grade.

In proportion to population, no city of the United States is better supplied with institutions of the higher learning than is the big town at the point where the Cuyahoga flows into Lake Erie. Some of them, like the Western Reserve University, the Adelbert and the St. Ignatius Colleges, and the Case School of Applied Sciences, have a name which has traveled from one ocean to the other. In all the great moral and social movements of the country, beginning with the anti-slavery propaganda, Cleveland was among the leaders.

Scenically, both in its suburbs and in its business portion, Cleveland is one of the most attractive cities on the continent. Its situation on the lake simplified the work for the landscape architects who started out long ago to lend a picturesque aspect to its exterior, as viewed from the railways as well as from the big inland sea on which it fronts. And the interior of the town is in harmony with its external appearance. The idea of the "city beautiful," of which the country has heard much in the past ten years, had one of its earliest practical applications in Cleveland. In writing about that city it is hard to keep from indulging in superlatives, but most of them would be deserved.

## Our Popular Ambassador at London.

AN EXTRAORDINARY and significant tribute—one probably unique in the records of diplomacy—was lately paid to the American ambassador to Great Britain, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Twenty-five members of Parliament, including some of England's most prominent public men, started a movement to secure Mr. Reid's retention as ambassador to their country for another term, intending to send strong recommendations to the State Department at Washington in favor of his reappointment. When informed of their action, Mr. Reid, of course, with a clear sense of the proprieties, politely but firmly put an immediate stop to the affair. That, however, does not lessen the value of the remarkable compliment paid to our efficient and popular ambassador. Perhaps the brightest pages in American diplomatic annals are those which record the characters and the services of our representatives at the British court. Our ministers and ambassadors to England have included some of the greatest figures in our national history, and our present ambassador there has shown himself equal to the foremost of his predecessors. It is not too much to say that Whitelaw Reid, partly owing to his opportunities, and largely to his talents and qualities, has rendered in some respects higher service than any man who held the post before him. Striking testimony to the worth of Mr. Reid and to his diplomatic abilities was recently borne by the *London Chronicle*, which credits him with having added something of his own to the prestige of his great office, and declares that in the past four years he has played a potent part in wiping off the slate every troublesome issue of importance between the United States and Great Britain. So much has Mr. Reid succeeded in accomplishing that the *Chronicle* wonders what diplomatic business can be left for any possible successor to transact. This leading paper also pays high tribute to Mr. Reid's personality, saying that his personal has been as undoubted as his political success. It is evident from this that it would be greatly to the interest of the United States to retain Mr. Reid in the ambassadorship. His large experience in diplomatic business,

his intellectual attainments, his oratoric gift, his ripe judgment, his perfect tact, and his personal popularity among all English-speaking people render him so fit for the distinguished office he fills as to make it a most difficult thing to select a successor who shall be his peer.

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## A Dangerous New Departure.

IN PROPOSING the corporation net earnings tax and to submit to the States the proposition to legalize a tax on personal incomes, we agree with Representative W. S. Bennett, of New York City, that the Republican party has made a new and dangerous departure. Neither of these ideas was mentioned in the Republican platform of 1908. Both were taken from the platform which Mr. Bryan sent to the Denver convention and which that body adopted. They are not Republican propositions. They are Bryanite, Populistic, and Socialistic. If they had been submitted to the Republican convention at Chicago last year, they would have been repudiated as emphatically as the resolutions committee there repudiated the Gompers proposal to abolish the injunction in labor disputes and to legalize the boycott, and as promptly and effectively as Bryan's free-silver notion was repudiated and denounced in the Republican platform of 1888.

The Republicans enacted an income tax early in the Civil War, but as the government was engaged in a fight for its life at that time, and was obliged to levy tribute on everything which would yield any cash, so as to support its armies and navy, the country endured the impost. It did this because it was determined that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." The government levied several sorts of special taxes during the Spanish war, but then, too, the people submitted because the honor and safety of the country seemed to demand the sacrifice. But there is no necessity for either the corporation or the personal income tax now. Senator Aldrich said the bill, without the special tax features, would produce from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 more revenue than the Dingley law furnishes. This would attack the deficit at one end. Retrenchment would attack it on the other end. Mr. Taft is quoted as being in favor of economy in the outlay by the government. It was said that he had a plan by which the expenditures could be cut down \$50,000,000 a year. As the actual shortage of revenue in the fiscal year recently ended was \$98,000,000, the increased income and the decreased outgo would reduce the deficit for the year which ends on June 30th, 1910, to a comparatively small figure.

Senator Aldrich's original idea was to postpone all consideration of special taxes until the session which begins next December, and then see whether any new imposts would be needed. That would have been the sensible course, and he ought to have insisted upon its adoption by the Finance Committee. Before the adjournment of the regular session next May or June, the new tariff would have revealed itself, the improvement in business would have increased the revenues, and then, if new taxes were needed, Congress could have framed them understandingly. It must be remembered that the proposed income taxes on corporations cannot be levied until a year from now, and will not be available until June 1st, 1910. With a reasonable degree of economy they probably would not be needed.

For several reasons the corporation net earnings tax is offensive. It transplants the Russian and German system of espionage to America, puts a premium on perjury and deceit in general, penalizes the holders of shares in corporations by throwing burdens upon them which are not imposed on the owners of other forms of personal property. And it is a new tax, and there is a natural hostility to the levying of any new taxes in time of peace. Moreover, it is an entering wedge by which the national government may take other and still longer steps in its harmful meddling with private business.

The Republican Congress and President have thrown serious and altogether needless obstacles in the way of Republican victory in the congressional campaign of 1910.

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## No Costly Experiments.

WE ARE asked by the defenders of the corporation income tax, "Why not try the experiment? If it fails, we can abandon it." Senator Aldrich thinks it will be abandoned in two or three years, so it is stated to be an experiment with a prospect of failure. What losses would failure involve to the corporations and their countless shareholders? How many that are now just "balancing even" might, under the exactions, the publicity, and the Federal espionage embraced in the new law, drift into bankruptcy while the experiment was being tried? Who will pay for this costly experiment? The stockholders of the corporations, of course.

Congress can readily repeal the law, just as it enacted it, with the President's sanction; but Congress will not make good the cost of failure. It could not if it would, and it would not if it could. Do we forget the argument of William J. Bryan in favor of his free-silver notion, that the experiment of free silver might at least be tried, and, if it failed, it would be easy to repeal the law? Experiment with our financial system? Experiment with the currency of the country? Experiment with the gold standard? Not much! Leave such things to Bryan.

## The Plain Truth.

CLEVELAND'S claim of being "the best-governed city in the country" was certainly well supported by the manner in which its citizens celebrated the recent Fourth of July. Although throughout the country forty-seven persons were killed and more than twenty-four hundred injured in Independence Day jollifications, and over seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed, nobody was killed or injured in Cleveland and no buildings there were burned by fireworks explosions. This was a great improvement on Cleveland's last year's record, when ten persons were killed and sixty-two injured, and it set the whole country a fine example. The city's immunity from Fourth of July's casualties this year was due to the fact that the sale and explosion of fireworks and firecrackers had been positively prohibited, and not only was there an entire lack of accidents, but also the people enjoyed a quiet, restful, and rational holiday. The Cleveland plan is so sane and so beneficial to the community that it is certain to be adopted all over the land when the people begin to reflect in earnest on its good results.

FEW PEOPLE realize the difficulties which have to be surmounted in the passage of a great, complicated, and intricate measure like a new tariff act, in which the interests of so many and diverse enterprises and callings are involved. The well-informed Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* lately gave some inside facts concerning the pushing of the Payne-Aldrich bill through the Senate. There was a vast deal of bickering over the items of the bill, and not a few of the older Senators declared over and over again, "If I can't have my way, I won't play." Some of the younger Senators threatened to talk against time unless some amendments bearing their names were attached to the bill. They said they would not object to having these amendments stricken out in conference, but they wished to have their names associated prominently with the measure! Certain Senators, who sought higher duties on particular products, suppressed their convictions and pledged their votes on all other schedules, in order to get support for increases their constituents wanted. It would be interesting to have these Senators named, but it is possible for newspaper readers who have followed the debates in Congress to make a shrewd guess as to some of them. Considering all the circumstances, the leaders did well.

IT LOOKS as if the era of red tape at Washington were over. The incisive way in which the President gets at things has been an inspiration to his Cabinet. Attorney-General Wickersham has found the short cut to a settlement of some of the most serious legal cases that he inherited from his disappointing predecessor. Secretary Nagel has announced that the employees of the Department of Commerce must "render a fair equivalent for the salaries paid them, and those who do not must get out"; and now Secretary Ballinger, of the Interior Department, on a visit West is reported to have said, "I am not afraid to cut away the red tape when I see that it is hampering the department." He was convinced that there were too many incompetents in office, and he proposed to utilize good business men in dealing with the Indians. All this means that the policy of economy laid down by the President is to be carried out. An incompetent official is the real source of extravagance. The grafter, the bulldozer, the demagogue, and the politician all know how to use him, because they are much smarter than he. If the Federal administration were conducted as a business corporation, with scrupulous attention to economy in every department, the revenues of the government would be more than sufficient for any emergency, and neither tariff revision nor the imposition of war taxes would be necessary. One of the best purposes of the proposed business men's party, originating in St. Louis, is a demand for business methods in public administration. No great political party would dare antagonize an organization made up of the business men of the United States. Heretofore politicians have had to deal with all sorts of organized forces, excepting those that make up the pay-rolls and provide the means to meet them. We can see a great future for a business men's party, organized not to control politics, but to elevate the standard of public service so as to make it more efficient, reliable, and decent.



# Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



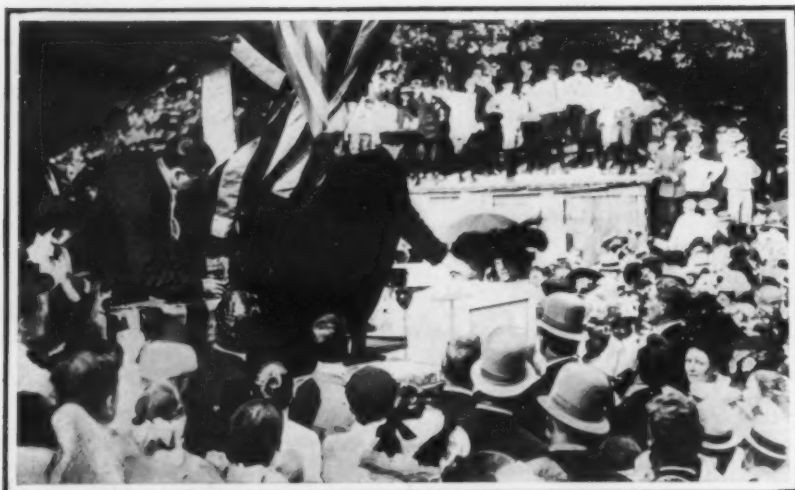
SERIOUS BUILDING DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Collapse of the United Gas Improvement Company's five-story structure at Eleventh and Market streets, one of the busiest parts of the city. Eight men were killed and scores were injured. The victims were employed in reconstructing the building.—M. Neill.



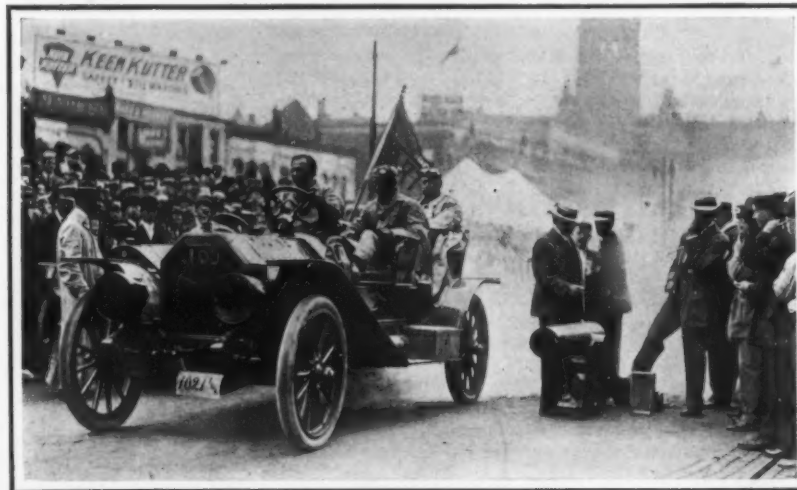
REMOVING DEAD AND INJURED FROM THE RUINS OF PHILADELPHIA'S COLLAPSED BUILDING.

It was a sweltering day and several of the rescuers were overcome by the heat and dust from the debris.  
Neill.



PRESIDENT TAFT SHOWING HIMSELF TO BE A GOOD MASON.

Nation's head officiating at the laying of the corner-stone of the Ingram Memorial Church, Washington. This church is to have as a part of its equipment a gymnasium and a swimming pool. It is to be built with money donated by O. H. Ingram, of Eau Claire, Wis., as a memorial to his son.  
Copyright, 1909, by Harris & Ewing.



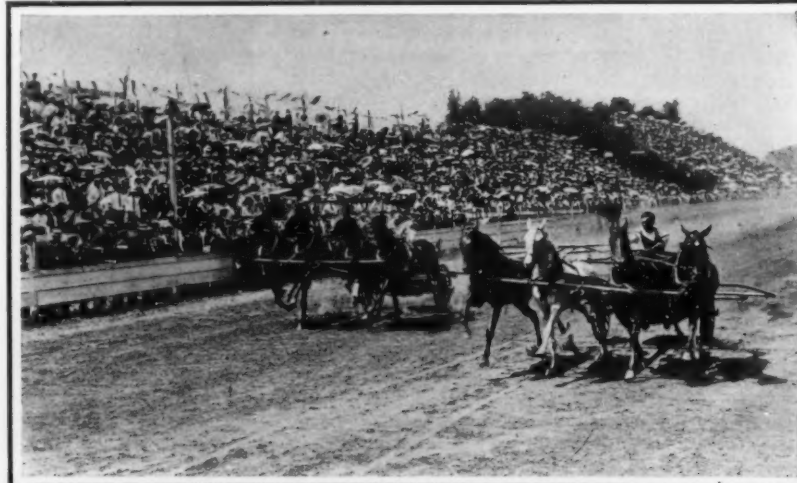
A GREAT AUTOMOBILE RELIABILITY RUN.

Start of the first of thirty contesting cars from Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich., in the Glidden Tour of 1909. Mayor Breitmeyer, of Detroit, pulling the string of the starting cannon. The route chosen was from Detroit to Kansas City, via Chicago, Minneapolis and Denver.  
Fred G. Wright.



INDUSTRIAL WAR IN WHICH SEVERAL MEN WERE KILLED AND OVER 100 WOUNDED.

Riotous scene at the mills of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKees Rocks, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Crowd of strikers for higher wages stoning new workmen who tried to enter the mills. Officers resisted the rioters and some of the former and many of the latter were injured.  
Paul H. Reilly.



CALIFORNIA INVADDED BY AN ARMY OF ELKS.

Chariot race at Pasadena, one of the features in the field games of the reunion of the Grand Lodge of Elks held at Los Angeles. The gathering was a remarkably successful one, 65,000 Elks being present from all over the United States. J. U. Sammis, of Lemars, Ia., was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order.—M. E. Rafert.



PIERCE STRIKE RIOTS AT MCKEE'S ROCKS, PA.

Check house at the Pressed Steel Car Company's works, with shattered windows, after an attack by strikers, who used both stones and bullets. Armed deputies guarding the entrance to the mills.—Reilly.



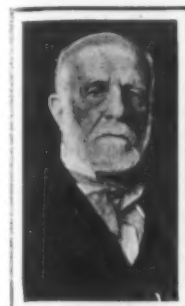
STATE POLICE TRYING TO SUPPRESS THE MCKEE'S ROCKS (PA.) STRIKE.

Six riotous strikers arrested and handcuffed by the mounted officers after a sharp tussle with a mob and about to be taken to jail.  
Reilly.



# People Talked About

WERE every citizen public-spirited enough to take an interest in the enforcement of laws and ordinances, there would be less disorder and crime in the world.



WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Chief Justice of California, who compelled an unruly street-car passenger to observe a local ordinance.

*Vaughn & Keith.* The car was running at a high rate of speed, and the passenger's remarks were calculated to distract the motorman's attention from his duty. The chief justice, therefore, calling attention to the ordinance, told the talkative man that he must not speak to the car driver. The man resented the justice's interference and grew saucy and profane, but the justice insisted and appointed the conductor a special officer and ordered him to eject the man from the car. The conductor did so and the fellow was sent sprawling to the ground. This brought him to his senses, and he promised, if allowed to proceed on the car, to talk no more to the motorman. The justice consented to this, and the incident ended; but it is probable that the ruffian in the case and several others will hereafter be more careful to observe the ordinances. Chief Justice Beatty is a native of Ohio and was formerly chief justice of Nevada. Afterward he went to California, and in that State also rose to the highest judicial position.

THAT the prohibition question has assumed world-wide importance has lately been evidenced by the recent visit to this country of Count Louis Skarzynski, a Russian nobleman of superior rank, who, it appears, represented his country in the interests of liquor-distribution reform.



COUNT LOUIS SKARZYSKI, A Russian nobleman who studied the prohibition question in this country.

*Conrad.* He confined the field of his investigations to the South, as that section, more than any other, has been especially prominent in the prohibition movement. The count is a member of the executive committee of the International League against the Abuse of Liquors, and has charge of a portion of the \$250,000,000 which has been accumulated by the Russian government in its control of the liquor traffic. The count was very earnest in his work of investigation in the South, and, though unwilling to say one way or the other what were his own views, he was careful to attack the question from all sides, and it is understood that his report will do much toward deciding Russia's course in the future. At home the count is a man of great social and political importance. He is reputed to be one of Russia's richest noblemen, his estates, palace, and other property being estimated at about \$5,000,000. He speaks English fluently and writes it remarkably well. During his sojourn in this country he made many friends.

JOHN PALMER GAVIT, one of the most popular journalists in the country, who has just been appointed manager of the Washington bureau of the Associated Press, with the newly created title of "chief-of-staff," brings to that responsible position a successful newspaper experience extending over nearly twenty-five years, and including a thorough training in every branch of the business.



JOHN PALMER GAVIT, Just appointed to the very responsible post of manager of the Associated Press at Washington.

Beginning in the early eighties in the business office of the Albany Journal, he soon passed to the editorial rooms and to a general experience in the news field. He was city editor of the Albany Express when in 1890 he went to Hartford, Conn., to assume a like position on the Hartford Evening Post, then owned by John Addison Porter, who afterward was secretary to President McKinley. For nearly ten years he was actively engaged in social settlement work in Hartford, Chicago, and the Pittsburgh region. While in Chicago he founded and was for five years editor of the Commons, the organ of the social settlements of the world. Later it was combined with Charities. For several years the joint publication was called Charities and the Commons; recently the name was changed to the Survey. In 1902 Mr. Gavit joined the staff of the Associated

Press at Albany and succeeded to the charge of the Albany bureau in 1904. Since then he has been continuously in that position, save for the period of the recent session of the New York State Legislature, during which he acted as the staff correspondent at Albany of the New York Evening Post. For several years he has been secretary of the Legislative Correspondents' Association of the State of New York, and in 1908 was its president. With the exception of that year, he has for five years been chairman of the committee in charge of the association's annual dinners, which are recognized as rivaling those of the Amen Corner at New York and the Gridiron Club at Washington. Mr. Gavit is the author of "The Reporter's Manual," a handbook for newspaper reporters and correspondents, which is unique in its field and known to newspaper men all over the country. He was born in Albany, July 1st, 1868, and is the grandson of John E. Gavit, formerly well known in scientific circles and president of the American Banknote Company, and of Erastus Dow Palmer, the famous American sculptor, who modeled, among other things, the statue of Chancellor Robert E. Livingston, in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington and in the Court of Appeals at Albany.

THE LATE presidential campaign disclosed quite a remarkable speaker in eight-year-old Johnnie

Schafer, of Kirksville, Mo., the son of a veteran of the Civil War. The boy was a most earnest stump orator, working himself, when speaking, into a frenzy of enthusiasm. Some Democratic critics said that Johnnie's father wrote out his speeches for him, but Johnnie fooled them at a big barbecue meeting at Macon. Republicans, Democrats, Grand Army men, and Socialists were present, as it was a free-for-all occasion. A Democratic orator got the platform first, and held it until the people got very tired of listening to him. At last he finished, and Johnnie was lifted to the rail surrounding the platform, so the people could see him. "Fellow-citizens," he cried, "I've told you all along that the Democratic party was the party of heap-much talk and nothing doing, and now you know it." Loud applause followed. The incident showed that the lad could talk without prompting from his father, who was not present. Johnnie is perfectly at home in addressing audiences, but off the platform he is bashful. He did active work for the Republicans.



JOHNNIE SCHAFER, An eight-year-old Missouri orator who helped carry the country for Taft.

TRICKS in picture making are not new, and one of the best illustrations of this is shown in the two accompanying photographs. They are reproductions from old prints in the collection owned by former Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, and to him is due the credit of discovering the trick. For a great many years Mr. Warfield has owned a large engraving of John C. Calhoun, the famous Southern leader of antebellum days, having purchased it at a shop where old prints and antiques were sold. Several years later an art dealer, knowing Mr. Warfield's admiration for Abraham Lincoln, sent for him, saying that he had picked up an excellent portrait of Lincoln. Mr. Warfield hurried to the shop, and, on looking at the picture, found something strangely familiar about the figure, but could not recall where he had seen it. He finally purchased the print and had it sent to his home, when, to his surprise, he discovered that the enterprising engraver had merely substituted the head of Lincoln for that of Calhoun and changed the lettering on the papers in the picture. The irony of Lincoln's head being on Calhoun's shoulders, when their constitutional views were so different, appealed to Mr. Warfield, and to-day these pictures, identical in size, hang side by side in the hallway of "Oakdale," the former Governor's beautiful home in Howard County, Maryland.



A CASE OF CURIOUS TRICKERY IN ART. Portraits of John C. Calhoun and Abraham Lincoln in which the two bodies are exactly alike.—Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

HOW DANGEROUS exploration in the Philippine Islands is, even now after several years of

American rule, is shown in the fate of Dr. William Jones, a noted anthropologist, who was murdered not long ago by Ilongote tribesmen on the island of Luzon. The doctor and his party had made a two years' stay among the wild men of the interior and had secured a valuable collection of specimens. Having been warned that there was trouble in store for him, the doctor had started to leave the country where he had been studying the natives at close range, but, in returning to the Cagayan River to secure boats to carry his collection, he unknowingly crossed the dead line which the hostile Ilongotes had established. There a number of warriors offered him a dish of fish in token of defiance, and the doctor, unaware that he was, according to a tribal custom, accepting a challenge, ate the fish. The natives immediately attacked him and wounded him many times with spears, but he fought them off with his revolver, reached his boat, and escaped. He was so badly wounded, however, that he died five hours later. The doctor was connected with the Columbian Museum in Chicago. He was the first scholar to study the Algonquin legends. His mother having been a Sac squaw, and he having lived among the Indians for years, he had acquired a wonderful insight into Indian life. His work was highly appreciated by leading scientists both in this country and in Europe.



DR. WILLIAM JONES, A noted anthropologist who was killed by savage natives in the Philippine Islands.

POLITICAL friendship with England has always seemed of paramount importance to Russia,

especially since the Japanese-Russian War, which drained her seemingly vast resources pitifully. One of the most ardent and most persevering advocates of an Anglo-Russian alliance is Madam Novikoff, a Russian writer on political subjects. Her interest is purely patriotic, and she disavows any desire for personal publicity. She began writing political articles in the hope of continuing the work of her brother, who was killed in the Turkish war, defending the Slavonic cause. She has published several books and many newspaper and magazine articles in England, France, and Russia. In England, where she lives for six months of the year, she is a great social favorite. Despite her mannish occupation, she is feminine to the finger tips, a woman of great personal charm, an accomplished linguist, an expert musician, and a delightful singer. Her conquest of Gladstone and Kinglake, the historian of the Crimea, shows well in what esteem Madam Novikoff is held. Statesmen and politicians repeat her opinions, and she has repeatedly been quoted in parliamentary debate. She is not a politician—just a patriot, zealous in her country's interest; but withal she is one of the most interesting figures in international politics.



MADAM NOVIKOFF, A Russian writer who pleads for an Anglo-Russian alliance.

WHETHER or not he succeeds in his announced hope of living to be five hundred years of age,

or older, the Rev. Dr. John Fair, of Boston, now seventy-six years old, is still so youthful that he evidently has a long period of life yet before him. Dr. Fair, as the accompanying portrait shows, appears to be scarcely more than thirty. He is the leading apostle and advocate of the "New Life" science, whose principles and doctrines he has set forth in a good-sized and well-written work, "The New Life Theology," and in various other volumes expounding different phases of his belief. The "New Church" recognizes the Bible, but has broken through the old orthodox bounds, and is somewhat akin to Mental and Christian Science, especially in its healing ideas. The doctor is quoted as saying, "I hope to live to be five hundred. It all depends upon the life a man leads. Man lived to nine hundred years until sin cut him down. The 'New Life' overcomes death, hell, and the grave. Our gospel is twofold—the salvation of the body and the salvation of the soul. There is no reason why I should not look as young at five hundred as I do now." The head church of the new cult is in Boston, but the doctor will organize seventy churches in our principal cities.



REV. DR. JOHN FAIR, The "New Life" apostle who expects to live at least five hundred years.



# Egypt in the Summertime

By Harriet Quimby

ALTHOUGH Egypt is deserted by tourists in summer, it is by no means quiet along the Nile. If one can stand the heat, which is no greater than at Panama, the thermometer seldom rising above seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit in lower Egypt and one hundred and five degrees in upper Egypt, the best time to see the country, and especially to study the native life, is during the hot months. Hundreds of Englishmen, with their families, spend the entire summer there, where their property interests must be looked after, and they suffer no ill results. No matter how hot it becomes, there is always a northerly breeze, and the air is clear and dry. Alexandria is Egypt's summer resort, and many Englishmen and also many Egyptians spend a part of the summer there, where they can enjoy the advantages of sea bathing and boating. In other respects Alexandria is the least interesting of all the cities in Egypt.

The departure of the last tourist, in April or early May, marks the beginning of the native social season. During the winter the greater share of the men are too busy attending to the wants of travelers to pay much attention to their families or friends. Dragomans are away from their homes, shopkeepers are working overtime, and so, also, are their dozens of extra clerks, and even the children are busy gathering in the piasters which are scattered so lavishly when the tourist season is at its height. When it is all over, the hustle and bustle give place to a different kind of hustle and bustle. The dragomans generally celebrate a successful season by getting married or divorced, and sometimes both. Divorce in Egypt does not entail the wearisome process or the heartburns that it does in this country. The husband can simply repudiate his wife for no other reason than that he is tired of life with her. In a short time he is at liberty to marry again. There are no distressing court proceedings and airing of family troubles. Wives are less averse to being divorced than one might suppose. Collusion is by no means an unheard-of thing, and many wives take the initiative toward gaining the desired freedom. But for them it is less easy. Wives must have some definite charge, and simply being tired of a husband will not suffice. Besides weddings, which take place by the score, there are many parties during the summer—bathing parties especially, and feasts.

But during the hot months the natives are not devoting all their time to pleasure. Scarabs and mummy cloths and "antiques" of every description, which are bought in quantity by souvenir fiends during the winter, must be manufactured to replenish the stock in readiness for the coming autumn.

Scarabs, especially, are in demand, and dozens of natives are kept busy molding them. Sometimes the original molds, which have been found in the tombs where tourists think their scarabs were found, are used for the molding, and the result is so perfect that it is almost impossible for even an expert to tell whether a scarab is several weeks or several thousand years old.

Native artists, too, are busy in the summer. Tourists like particularly to buy pieces of crumbling walls—pieces which have carvings and colored paintings of Egyptian life on. As the temples and tombs are protected by the government from vandalism, such pieces are necessarily scarce. It takes a very good artist indeed to imitate the weatherbeaten colors which have decorated the walls of temples since the days of Rameses. Not only must certain vegetable dyes and various colored stones, some of which are difficult to obtain, be used to get the colors exact, but, even with the best materials, the paintings have a certain freshness which it is impossible to destroy at once, although the pieces are usually buried in the sand for weeks before they are placed on sale. However, they are well worth buying and taking home if for no other reason than that they are really beautiful in color and they illustrate the ingenuity of the Egyptian in his attempt to fool the stranger with fake antiques. The scarabs are always interesting, and the china ones which can be bought in Egypt for a few cents a dozen are sold for one dollar each in Paris, and they command a higher price in America. Egyptian women spend many hours of summer embroidering silks, and their exquisite handiwork finds ready sale in the winter. Entire factories are given over to the manufacture of the silver and gold handmade shawls which are sold by the thousands in the winter.

There are few more desolate places during the summertime than the sites of the large hotels along the upper Nile, which are closed. A lonely silence marks the pathway which leads from Luxor over the arid mountains from the river to the tombs of the kings and queens. During the season this highway, which is merely a well-beaten path, is gay with visitors jogging merrily along on donkeys, and with dozens of native escorts, including dragomans and donkey boys. The entrance to the tombs resembles a country fair, with the strings of donkeys and their drivers waiting while their customers inspect the wonderful homes of Egypt's royal dead. The temples along the river, through which the sun filters just at twilight and sends travelers into ecstasies of joy, are given over to a weird silence. Even the statues of

Rameses, which are the center of attraction to thousands of curious eyes in the wintertime, lie lonely between seasons. But the country itself is never more beautiful than during the time when it is left to the sole enjoyment of its permanent inhabitants, who love it. The feathery date palms, which are gay with little white blossoms in the late winter, are filled with ripe and luscious fruit, and vegetables of all kinds are at the disposal of the farmer. The overflow of the river, which rises in June, causes little lakes to form in the fields along the banks, making attractive playgrounds for the children and grown-ups, who paddle by the hour in the shallow waters.

Egyptians are essentially a cleanly people. Bathing is one of their greatest luxuries in summer and winter. Those who cannot afford the trifling expense incurred in the public baths, bathe in the river. There are hundreds of Hamman baths in Cairo to which the people have access for a trifling sum. Giving bathing parties is one of the favorite means of entertaining in the summer. For the elaborate affairs an entire bath is hired for the day. Flowers and palm leaves are used in decorations and perfumed water is sprayed through the air before guests arrive. Dancing girls are hired and refreshments are served at intervals, for the parties begin in the middle of the forenoon and last until late in the afternoon.

The Hamman baths of Egypt are very much like the Turkish baths of this country, with the exception of the Egyptian masseur's methods of smoothing that tired feeling out of his clients. Before he begins to knead the flesh, he twists and wrings each part of the body until the joints crack. The arms are turned until they give forth the desired sound, and even the neck is wrenched from one side to the other until it cracks twice. The process is far less startling than it reads, for the manipulation is so gently done that one scarcely realizes that the cracking of joints, supposed to make one supple, is being gone through. An accident in the baths, and especially with the masseurs in their unusual methods, is unheard of.

Englishmen spending the summer in Egypt are especially grateful for the number and the luxury of the baths. I have heard Englishmen declare that they have a better time in summer in Cairo than in winter. Horseback riding in the early morning and sailing on the river, with an occasional picnic or an afternoon tea, constitute the social activity with them, and there is an absolute lack of the formality that prevails during the winter. Houses in Cairo are built to withstand the heat, and many of them containing fountains in their courts are cool and comfortable during the hottest months.

## Hot Weather Stage Entertainments in New York



MADGE VOE, AS "SING WEE," IN "THE BEAUTY SPOT," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATER.  
Otto Sarony Co.



OTIS HARLAN, A BROKEN IDOL IN "THE BEAUTY SPOT," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATER.  
Otto Sarony Co.



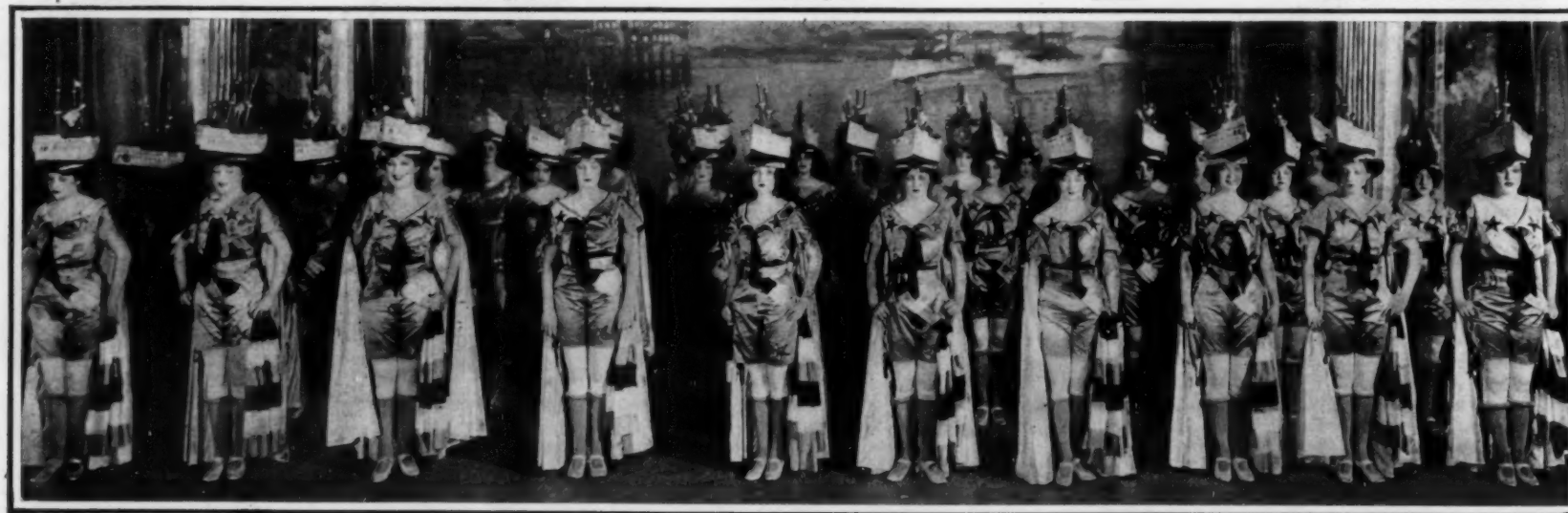
LOTTA FAUST, A BEAUTIFUL "CAR-MEN" IN "THE MIDNIGHT SONGS," AT THE BROADWAY.  
Otto Sarony Co.



GEORGE A. SCHILLER, IN THE LIVELY MUSICAL COMEDY, "THE MIDNIGHT SONGS,"  
Smith.



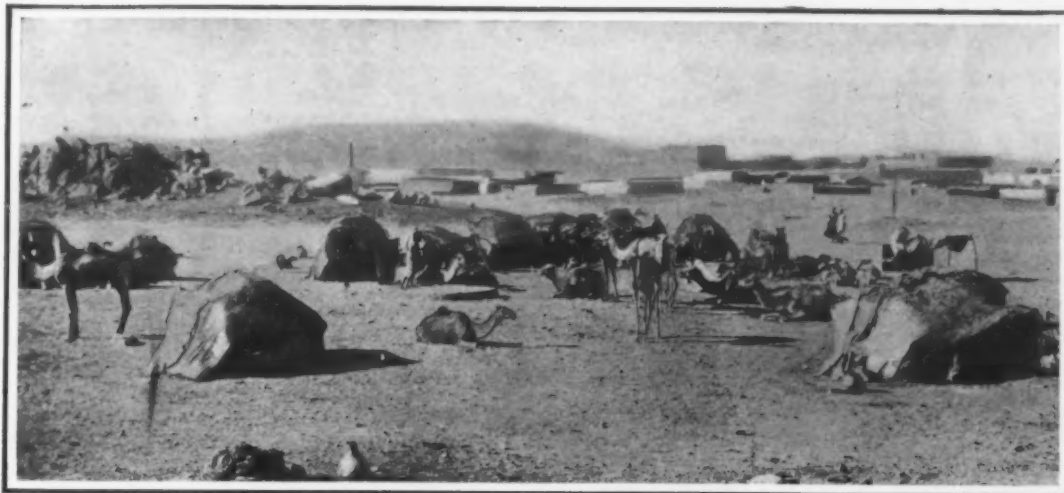
ELIZABETH BRICE AS THE "COUNTESS," ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN "THE MOTOR GIRL," A SUMMER SUCCESS AT THE LYRIC THEATER.



BATTLESHIP SCENE FROM "THE POLLUX OF 1909," AT JARDIN DE PARIS, A PATRIOTIC TABLEAU WHICH NEVER FAILS TO AROUSE ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.—White.



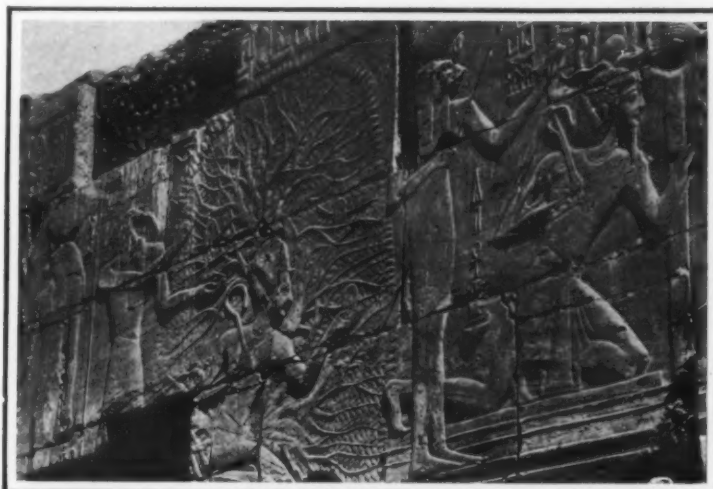
# Summer Scenes in Egypt when the Tourists Have Deserted It



CURIOUS CAMP OF THE NOMADIC BISHAREENS, WHO NEVER CHANGE THEIR PROGRAM OF EXISTENCE BECAUSE OF TOURISTS.



ONE NATIVE GROCER SMOKING AND ANOTHER TAKING A NAP WHEN CUSTOMERS ARE SCARCE. There is plenty of leisure for the native shopkeeper when the summer sun is high.



DECORATIONS, INCLUDING A GENEALOGICAL TREE, ON THE CRUMBLING WALLS OF THE TEMPLE OF KARNACK. These native artists try to imitate on slabs and sell to winter visitors.



EGYPTIAN LADS SPORTING IN THE ROUGH AND MUDDY WATERS OF THE NILE. Bathing is the chief recreation of young and old in the land of the Khedive.



A LONELY STATUE OF RAMESES. This lies in a little grove of palm trees on the road to Sakkara and is an object of interest to hosts of tourists in winter, but is quite deserted in summer.



NATIVES ALONE PATRONIZING THE SHOPS ALONG THE MOSQUE, WHICH IS ALIVE WITH TOURISTS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.



AN IMPRESSIVE, ARID AND DESOLATE SCENE. Sun-baked mountains and deserted pathway to the tombs across the river from Luxor during the summer days.



INUNDATED BY THE NILE. The summer overflow of Egypt's great river converts the palm groves along its banks into temporary lakes and rivers.

Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See article on opposite page.



# Cleveland's Remarkable "Chamber of Citizenship"

By Albert Sidney Gregg

CLEVELAND enjoys the unusual distinction of having a Chamber of Commerce that is interested



REV. A. S. GREGG,  
Corresponding Secretary International Reform Bureau. Active in New York anti-race-track gambling campaign under Governor Hughes.

in many things besides planting dollars to-day and getting them back to-morrow with an increase, regardless of other considerations. To be sure, the chamber gives close attention to such matters as the development of new industries, excursions, freight rates, and all the factors of commerce which have to do with immediate results in money-making; but that does not tell the whole story. It "plants for the future" on a truly magnificent scale, and the harvest has already begun.

The controlling idea of the chamber is that a solid and enduring

commercial success rests on a foundation of good government and sound economics. This means that the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce believes that it "pays" in the ordinary commercial sense to create conditions that will make better men and women by safeguarding health, promoting education, and by working for the uplift of the city in every way.

So you will find the two thousand representative manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, wholesalers, doctors, retailers, preachers, and others who compose the chamber divided into eighty-five groups, each group earnestly and actively engaged in seeking the solution of problems which are generally supposed to be outside the scope of a body organized for commercial purposes. These men do "good citizenship" work of the most approved type, and thus has come about the designation, "Chamber of Citizenship," which is used with increasing frequency by officers and members and which they justly regard as a title of honor.

Business and professional men of the chamber, who did not dream a few years ago that they could possibly spare any time from business for civic duties, are now active and enthusiastic in solving difficult public questions which are so often left, with indifferent results, to individual reformers or—nobody. They give hours to committee meetings and investigations that they might devote to making more money for themselves, but they give gladly of time and ability, without thought of immediate personal returns. Such an atmosphere of devotion to the larger interests of the city exists in the chamber that the members make their citizenship duties a part of their regular scheme of daily activities. Time is saved and good fellowship promoted by holding committee meetings during the noon luncheon in the private dining-rooms in the Chamber of Commerce building.

A new type of business man is developed by this process. He learns to think in different terms, and to have a larger outlook on life. He is none the less practical and successful as a money-maker because he has dreams by night and visions by day about a bigger and a better city. In a word, he is a blend of the severely matter-of-fact individual who can appreciate little besides dollar marks, and the enthusiastic idealist who seldom thinks of dollars, except as he may try to persuade others to invest them in his undertakings. This fusing of the practical and the ideal has produced a type of man in Cleveland who may be described as a "practical idealist." With all of his ideals and impulses for social betterment, he always keeps his feet on the ground. He does not chase rainbows. When he wishes to build a castle for the people, he investigates and then counts the cost. And when he begins to investigate he ransacks the world for his facts. He learns all that history can teach him on his specialty, and then finds out what men in other cities have discovered. It is men of this type who are at the head of the great public enterprises of Cleveland. Binding all of their activities together is a sense of civic solidarity or civic patriotism, common enough in ancient Italy and modern Europe, but as yet little known in America.

Everything under the sun of human interest is considered by this unique organization, and for the chamber to consider anything means that something is going to be done about it. Among some of the definite results gained are a better consular service, the inspection of meat and milk, the planting and the care of trees, school sanitation, public bath-houses, public playgrounds, reduction of the smoke nuisance, and complete supervision of the charities of the city. This does not include all that has been done, but it gives a fair idea of the diversity of the chamber's activities.

The Ohio Legislature has more than once passed bills because the Cleveland chamber proposed them, and the Legislature has also failed to pass bills that the Cleveland chamber opposed.

The relations of capital and labor have been given careful attention. As a result, hundreds of Cleve-

land employers have introduced in their factories and stores lunch rooms, rest rooms, shower baths, entertainments, benefit associations, and other similar features for their employes. More than this, a sentiment has arisen which has resulted in the payment of higher wages and the reduction of working hours, and the development of a feeling of mutual sympathy and good-will.

Slum conditions have been minimized by action of the chamber in obtaining a building code which prohibits the erection of unsanitary and unsafe buildings and undue crowding, and at this writing the chamber is preparing a code to prevent the occupancy of old buildings which do not conform to the regulations passed by the city council.

While the housing committee was investigating living conditions previous to the enactment of the new building laws, it was discovered that in one district of the city, having a population of about 5,000, there were only eleven bathtubs, and most of those were not in a usable condition. A special committee of the chamber undertook a careful study of public bath-houses in American cities, and secured a bond issue, providing for the erection of public bath-houses; and now Cleveland has three well-equipped baths in the crowded sections of the city, with a total attendance last year of nearly 500,000, and more bath-houses are on the way.

For several years a special committee of the chamber worked in co-operation with the board of education, the social settlements, the city park department, and other organizations in developing a system of playgrounds. Cleveland has now twenty public and private playgrounds under the care of skilled directors, and within a year or two there will be fifteen or twenty more. They are located in quarters where the children have been obliged to play in the streets or stay indoors, and have been hailed with unbounded delight by both children and parents.

One of the playgrounds is organized into an independent community, called "Progress City." Each week the citizens and "citizenesses" elect a mayor and council, a judge, and a policeman. It is amusing to note the scramble there is for the office of policeman, for it is considered a greater honor to wear a star and carry a club than to be mayor.

Through the co-operation of the board of education the chamber has secured the services of twenty-six physicians, whose duty it is to examine the school children suspected of communicable diseases and to report on the general sanitary conditions of the schools. In three schools well-equipped dispensaries with attending physicians have been established, while two trained nurses assist the physicians, visit the homes of the children, and see that the directions of the physicians are carried out. The purpose of the chamber is to work out a system in which the physicians will devote a large part of their time to the supervision of sanitary conditions in the schools and the physical fitness of the children, with a dispensary and a trained nurse for every school.

A city ordinance has been obtained by the chamber, providing for a department of meat and milk inspection. Not a pound of meat is eaten by Cleveland people which has not previously passed muster both before and after killing. Milk is likewise carefully inspected before it is sold.

The department of forestry, created in response to a campaign of education led by the chamber for the protection of trees, expended \$50,000 last year in removing useless trees and planting new ones. Last year this department planted nearly 6,000 trees in the city streets and 1,500 in the parks, as well as over 100,000 bulbs and plants.

The chamber supervises the charitable organizations of the city through its committee on benevolent associations, and is now engaged in formulating a federation of charities. The purpose of this federation is to eliminate solicitors for charitable organizations, and have the contributions for all the charities collected and distributed through an agency directed by the chamber. It is claimed that this system will save about \$60,000 a year for direct charity work, which might otherwise be paid in salaries or commissions to the agents who collect the money for the various charity organizations. Besides saving this sum on the amounts given by regular contributors, the chamber expects to develop the "charity assets" of the city by enlisting men and women who are not now giving regularly to any of the city charities. At present the chamber investigates all local permanent charitable organizations, and issues a card of indorsement to those considered worthy. This arrangement protects the business men from imposition, and also makes it easier for representatives of meritorious organizations to obtain contributions. By practically controlling the local contributions of a large body of men, the chamber has been able to give direction to the charity activities of the city. Waste occasioned by overlapping of effort has been largely eliminated, and in some cases charity work has been reorganized in the interest of economy and greater efficiency.

A few years ago Cleveland was a happy hunting ground for all sorts of "fake" soliciting schemes, but, since the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up, these swindlers have not been so numerous. It is estimated that the chamber saves the business men of the city \$75,000 a year in this one item alone—

more than twice the cost of supporting the many activities of the chamber.

A monumental undertaking is under way at this writing, which is known as the "group plan" of the public buildings of the city. At a cost of \$25,000,000, all the public buildings will be grouped on a broad mall, leading from the business center down to a park on the lake front. This group will consist of the post-office, the city hall, city library, county court-house, and a new grand union railway station. The undertaking was initiated by the Chamber of Commerce, and will be carried through to completion by that body.

A remarkably successful industrial exposition was handled by the Chamber of Commerce in June, running from the 7th to the 19th. It was the largest exhibit of purely home products ever given by any city in the United States, and has been the means of stirring up a score of other large cities to do likewise. Every piece of machinery and every manufactured article exhibited was made in Cleveland. The promotion cost was \$100,000, which included \$50,000 for the temporary exposition building. This structure was on the lake front near the old Central Armory, and was connected with the armory by an overhead bridge. Both buildings were used for exhibition purposes. The ground floor of the exposition building contained 57,036 square feet, being larger than that of the Coliseum in Chicago or the arena of Madison Square Garden in New York. The combined area of the two buildings was 144,656 square feet, and every inch was occupied by Cleveland products. The exposition was financed by selling exhibition space and by a flat admission fee of twenty-five cents. Immense crowds attended daily. The sale of tickets was stopped frequently because there was no more room in the buildings. The purpose of the exposition was to "make the people of Cleveland better acquainted with the products of the city, and to make the people outside better acquainted with Cleveland." So successful was the undertaking that a permanent annual exposition has been proposed.

A. S. Gregg

## A Big Bell in the Sea for Seven Hundred Years.

FOR SEVEN hundred years, some twenty fathoms below the waves off the coast of Chikuzen Province, Japan, there lay a great bronze bell, which has just been raised through the efforts of a Japanese antiquarian. Tradition has it that the King of Korea, seven centuries ago, decided that he would send a fitting present to Kiyomori, the powerful leader of the Heike clan, on the west coast of the southern island of Kinshiu. He ordered the royal bell founders, masters of their art, to cast a bell. The dimensions were these: In height, one *jo*, six *shaku*; in diameter, eight *shaku*, nine *sun*; in circumference, two *jo*, eight *shaku*, seven *sun*. But tradition has not handed down translated proportions. The bell was successfully cast and was loaded on a huge junk at the Korean town of Masampes. A great fleet of convoys sailed with it to the coast of Chikuzen. The auguries were most auspicious; but suddenly a heavy sea churned up and tipped the junk, and the gift of the Korean King was lost in the depths. A hundred years later the descendants of the two rulers were at war. Among the fisherfolk of the Japan shore there sprang up many legends about the lost bell. When the sea raged they thought they heard the booming of the great bronze cup in the ocean's bed; and in time of earthquakes they listened for the mad tolling of the bell, which they thought would sound the signal for a tidal wave. The recovered bell will be taken to Kioto, where it will be hung in the Hongwanji temple.

## The Fad for Special Days.

IT IS becoming a great fad in the United States to designate special days for the observance of certain events or the performance of peculiar acts. For instance, there has been an attempt to establish an "apple day" throughout the country, while in Colorado, "Rocky Ford melon day" is one of the great days of the year. And now comes the Sacramento valley, in California, with a proposition that the whole Union set apart April 30th yearly as "raisin day." That section is raising too many raisins and cannot sell or even consume them, except as they are fed to the cattle. The growers believe that if all their fellow-countrymen would buy and eat a single pound of raisins on the day mentioned, the demand for the fruit would be so great as to relieve the glut in the Golden State. Inasmuch as raisins are the healthiest things that human beings, old and young, can eat, this Sacramento suggestion may safely be approved. There is another special day that may modestly be recommended here. Every Thursday of every week in the year is "LESLIE'S WEEKLY day," and it would conduce greatly to the benefit and happiness of the people of the entire country if every one of them should secure and read a copy of this newspaper on that day.



# Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WIN THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND INDIANA THE THIRD



"PEEK-A-BOO."  
R. R. Sallows,  
Canada.



"CLEAN CITY DAY" AT PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Dumping ground at Halket Street, showing part of the rubbish collected from the premises of the city by their owners, on a certain day when everybody was asked to clean up. Paul H. Reilly, Pennsylvania.



(2D PRIZE, \$3.) A LUCKY SEAFARER.  
French fisherman returning to the wharf at Marseilles with a boat-load of fish.  
Harriet Quimby, New York.



A FASCINATING SUMMER SPORT.  
Disciples of Izaak Walton catching Lafayettes from a scow in New York harbor.  
S. Paul, New Jersey.



MODERN EDUCATION FOR CHINAMEN.  
One of four public lecture halls at Tientsin, China, where thousands of Celestials listen to enlightening discourses.—Arthur Singin, China.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) HER FIRST BEREAVEMENT.  
Little child mourning the untimely death of her pet canary.  
Martha C. Bush, Indiana.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) OUR SOLDIER BOYS IN THE PHILIPPINES.  
Troopers of the 6th Cavalry grouped about a banyan tree on the island of Jolo.  
Frederick W. Hellenberg, Philippine Islands.



A STRANGE AND HISTORIC BUILDING.  
Remains of the first capitol of the Territory of Kansas in the town of Pawnee—the first Legislature of Kansas met here July 2, 1855.  
E. A. Vandorss, Kansas.

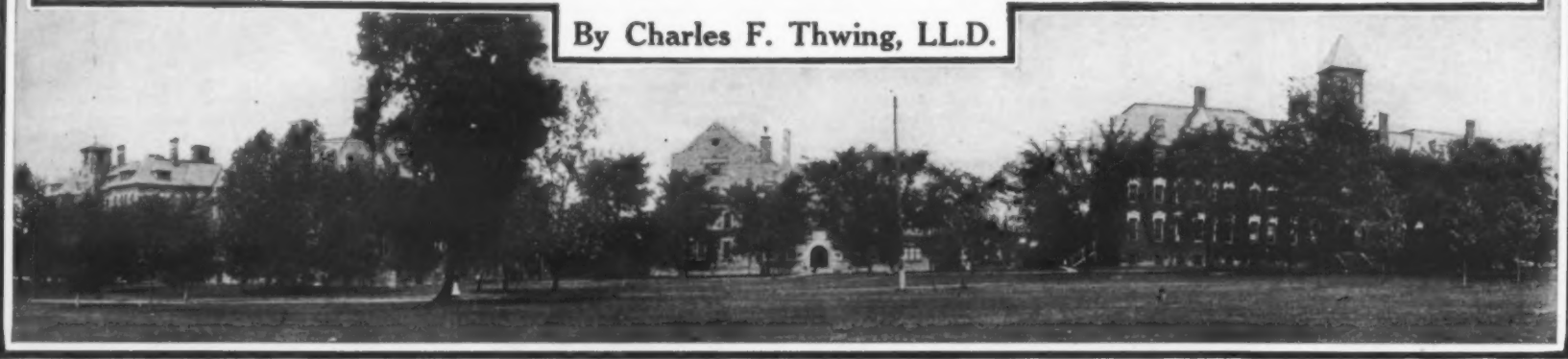


A WESTERN CITY'S RAILROAD'S FACILITIES.  
Bird's-eye view from an elevator 180 feet high of the Union Station, elevated road and passenger yard at Detroit, Mich.  
G. W. Davies, Michigan.



# The Industrial Life of Cleveland

By Charles F. Thwing, LL.D.



ATTRACTIVE VIEW OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, O., OF WHICH CHARLES F. THWING, LL.D. IS PRESIDENT.

I AM GRATEFUL that editorial graciousness, prescribing for me the interpretation of the industries of Cleveland, has set the subject as a form of life. For Cleveland's industrialism has always been more vital than industrial. Its men have been more than its money, its good more than its goods. The names outstanding in the development of the city embody and illustrate great personal as well as great industrial qualities. Stone, Mather, Case, Woods, Severance, Hanna, Rockefeller, Wade, Wellman, Rhodes, Williams, Brush, Perkins give intimations not only of force and wisdom devoted to material concerns, but also of large thoughtfulness and generous offerings for securing humanity's highest ideals. These men have founded and endowed colleges and universities, they have administered great charitable trusts, they have built technical and art schools and museums, they have discovered great scientific truths, and made and applied great scientific inventions.

The location of great cities is determined either by the will of man or by the forces of nature, or by the co-operation of both the human will and the natural force. Madrid—on a lonely, wind-swept plain—represents the foolish will of the most imperial of Spain's Philips. Constantinople is the result of the determination of old and new continents and of the seas. Cleveland is the result of both man's prevision and of nature's gifts. In or near the middle point of the southern shore of Lake Erie is the place where iron and steel can be made with the greatest economic efficiency. Here ore from Michigan and Minnesota, coal from central Ohio and West Virginia, and lime from Lake Erie's islands most readily meet and are most easily mixed for the production of a piece of iron or steel.

The simple facts of the results of this human and natural co-operation are evident enough. Here are found more than four thousand manufacturing plants, representing a capital of more than two hundred millions of dollars, and turning out every year products of a value greater than the amount of the capital invested. The increase made in the course of the present decade in all these goods has been great, the investment of capital having already more than doubled. But the significance of these prosaic facts is more important than the facts themselves. This significance is that in Cleveland is found one of the greatest centers of the industrial life of the whole world. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, together with the district of one hundred and forty miles uniting them, form the American midlands. They represent what Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield stand for in the midlands of England.

This comprehensive and moving result has not been secured by a leap. It has been gradually reached. The fact that it required thirty-one years to increase the receipts of iron ore from 131,907 gross tons (in 1876) to 6,423,263 tons (in 1907) illustrates the gradualness of the development. The gradualness of this development, however, should not blind one to the significance of the final result. More than three-fifths of the entire iron-ore product of the Lake Superior mines is received in the Cleveland dis-

trict. The total shipments of Lake Superior iron ore in 1876 were 992,764 gross tons. Of this amount 309,555 tons, or 31.18 per cent., were received in the Cleveland district, which includes Cleveland, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Fairport, and Lorain. In 1907 the total shipments were 39,594,944 tons, of which 24,952,468 tons, or 63.02 per cent., were received in the Cleveland district. These vast undertakings in mines, shipping, and consequent manufacturing are supported by the resources of a score and more banks. The growth of the resources of these institutions in the past twenty years has been remarkable. In 1887 the statement of the national and savings banks, combined, of Cleveland showed: Aggregate capital, \$8,515,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$3,506,216; deposits, \$36,276,731; total, \$48,297,947. The clearings aggregated \$163,043,775. In 1907 the capital was \$21,994,513, surplus and undivided profits \$19,510,315, deposits \$230,737,583, total \$272,242,411, and clearings \$897,170,783.

In the Cleveland condition, however, are two or three items deserving special comment. The industrial life of Ohio's metropolis represents probably a greater variety of manufactured products than any other American city. Not only iron and steel are represented in hundreds of forms, but also lumber in forms hardly less numerous, and also paints and varnishes of material, colors, and purposes most diverse. In fact, Cleveland is popularly called the center of the world's paint and varnish business. I believe the comparative facts prove the validity of the popular contention.

Now the meaning of this vast variety of small products—from a tiny screw to a huge beam, from a stick of ship timber to a child's top—is far greater than one, superficially, believes. Each conversion of a large product into a small, and of a small product into one smaller, represents the infusion of thought. The decrease of material mass is characterized by the increase in the addition of brain. The less weight avoirdupois, the greater weight cerebral. The whole manufacturing and industrial process, as carried on in Cleveland, stands for a high type of brain, of conscience, and of character. Cleveland labor, I judge, embodies a degree of intellectual skill, of intelligence, and of moral efficiency higher than is found in many industrial centers.

To discuss the causes of this vast variety of products, necessitating skill, would carry one too far afield. But to two causes or conditions attention should be called. One cause may lie in the diversity of the nationalities which constitute the population. Near its beginning Ohio was peopled by no less than five distinct immigrations. In recent decades its largest city has become distinctly cosmopolitan. In a single public school of Cleveland are represented no less than thirty nationalities. This diversity of population promotes variety in industrial efficiency and productiveness. A second cause of this development lies in quite a different condition. It is found in the dominance of the early New England tradition. This tradition was largely, though not entirely, of and from Connecticut. It lives historically in the name

Western Reserve. It lives economically in the creation of those utilities which require a high degree of brain power, as it lives personally in the character of those men who guide, inspire, and support the institutions of the community.

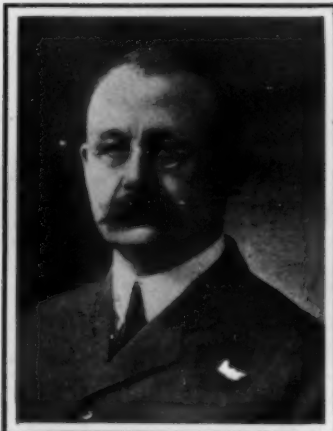
*Charles F. Thwing*

## New York as a Summer Resort.

NEW YORK CITY will be more than ever a summer resort for out-of-town visitors this year. The railroads have decided to reduce their rates so low for long-distance excursions that the expense of a trip will be not more than a third of what it has been. Heretofore, the railroads, in reducing rates for the summer season, have favored the Jersey coast resorts, those in the mountains of northern New York and New Hampshire, and on the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine; but, according to present indications, the roads will make New York City the chief getting-off place as well as the main distributing center for minor resorts. The fact that a little money will go further in the quest for wholesome enjoyment in New York than any place else has, perhaps, been a large factor in making it popular with summer travelers. The rates charged by hotels of the first class are as reasonable as those demanded at seaside and mountain resorts, while the service is more satisfactory. The city's ocean suburbs, of which Coney Island and Manhattan Beach stand first, and the Jersey coast resorts, such as Asbury Park and Long Branch, render New York an ideal summer place.

During July, thirty-day-round-trip fares, Chicago to New York and return, will be sold at about a fare and a third, making the cost via standard lines \$28.50, and via differential lines \$25.50. The New York Central lines, including the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, and the Pennsylvania lines come under the first classification, and the Erie, Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Wabash are the differential lines. The Grand Trunk and Wabash sell tickets from Chicago, via Detroit or Port Huron, to Canadian tourist resorts and, via Montreal, to New England resorts. These tickets will be sold daily until September 30th, with return limit of thirty days, on the basis of one and one-third first-class fare, or \$25.35 from Chicago to Boston and return. The distance from Boston to New York is short and the fare very moderate, so that thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity to pass a portion of their summer vacation in the metropolis. The New York Central has adopted similar fares and arrangements, selling, via the Niagara frontier and Albany, to tourist resorts in Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, Vermont, and New York. It is expected, under these inducements, that New York will be crowded all summer with tourists. There will be an abundance of summer shows and roof gardens, and the hotels have made special arrangements for the season.

## Some of Cleveland's Leading Newspaper Men



ELBERT H. BAKER,  
EDITOR "PLAIN DEALER."—Berger.



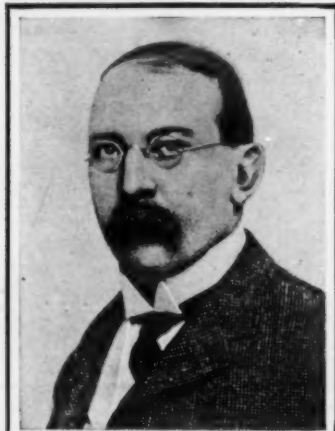
NATHANIEL C. WRIGHT.



CHARLES E. KENNEDY.



HARRY S. THALHEIMER.



B. F. BOWER,  
EDITOR CLEVELAND "NEWS."

THE THREE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE CLEVELAND "LEADER."—Smith.

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# A Distinguished Clevelandite Who Has Given Away \$112,000,000

NO ACCOUNT of the city of Cleveland, O., would be complete without extended mention of the career of the world-famous Standard Oil magnate and philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller. Not only did Mr. Rockefeller begin his business career in that city, but also, for many years, he was a resident of it, and he still maintains one of his homes there. It was in Cleveland that Mr. Rockefeller firmly laid the foundations of his fortune, entering into activities which disclosed in him remarkable enterprise and ability and which eventually made him the wealthiest man in the world. There also he initiated that habit of liberal giving which has ranked him among the foremost of the philanthropists of the time. Of this phase of his career he himself says, "When I was fourteen or fifteen years old, I did all I could to help a little parish to pay off a debt of about \$2,000 on a church to which I belonged. It was one of the keenest pleasures of my life. It was there that I acquired the taste for giving and for influencing others to give." Of late years, since his virtual retirement from active business, it is this philanthropic side of Mr. Rockefeller's character that has made him most conspicuous in the eyes of the world.

Recently Mr. Rockefeller celebrated his seventieth birthday by a very characteristic act, namely, giving a trifle of \$10,000,000 to further the cause of education, whose prosperity is so essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. This large gift was made to the treasury of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, which body was established a few years ago by the munificent donor himself. The immediate incentive for making this donation was the fact that the present income—\$1,000,000—of the board was too small to meet the demands made upon it. Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the funds of this body now aggregate \$53,000,000, which vast sum is being devoted to the endowing of colleges and universities in the United States. The method pursued by the board is wise and businesslike, stimulating proper exertion on the part of the friends of the various institutions. Money is subscribed to the latter on condition of their raising supplemental sums. Thus far \$3,937,500 has been subscribed and \$14,037,500 has been pledged by the supporters of the colleges, the plan involving an addition of \$17,975,000 to the collegiate resources. Besides increasing the fund of the board, Mr. Rockefeller also gave the board absolute control of \$33,000,000 of the fund, reserving control for himself of only \$20,000,000. While in the giving mood, Mr. Rockefeller lately transferred a considerable amount of real estate to his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who inherits much of his father's great business ability and is preparing to shoulder the latter's burdens.

Of the private liberalities of Mr. Rockefeller, of course no estimate can be given, although the total of these must be exceedingly large. But his many public benefactions are on record and cannot be concealed. One estimate of the total of these reaches as high as \$112,655,000, more than ninety-five per cent. of which has gone to the general cause of education. Some of the most important of them may properly be specified here: To the General Education Board, as already stated, he has given \$53,000,000; to Chicago University, \$22,000,000; to Rush Medical College, \$6,000,000; to churches and missions, over \$7,000,000; to the very beneficent Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, \$2,000,000; to Barnard College, \$1,375,000; to the Southern Education Fund, \$1,125,000; to Union Theological Seminary, \$1,100,000, and to Harvard University, the Baptist Educational Society, Yale University, and juvenile reformatories, \$1,000,000 each. One of the large items in his beneficence is \$1,000,000 for providing Cleveland with city parks, and another is \$100,000 for the Cleveland Y. W. C. A. Many additional gifts, ranging from \$25,000 up to \$845,000, could be cited.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Rockefeller's benevolence is the care which he exercises in selecting

the beneficiaries of his bounty. He is no mere haphazard giver, actuated by emotional impulse, but an almoner who feels full responsibility for the right use of the riches which he has acquired. The educational, the charitable, or the religious institution which receives aid from him must have proved its necessity and utility to the community. No institution that is not needed, or which is merely trying to rival or duplicate the work of others, gets any countenance from Mr. Rockefeller. In this regard he sets a fine example to many philanthropic persons whose zeal outruns their discretion and common sense. By his wisdom, no less than his generosity, has Mr.

autobiography has doubtless gone far to increase the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Where he was once made the object of virulent criticism, he is now fairly dealt with and praised. His seventieth birthday benefaction called forth general laudation among all classes of people and was widely commended by the newspapers of the country. As a sample of the pleasant sayings prompted by this occasion, we quote the following from the Troy (N. Y.) Press:

Measured by the eclipsing magnitude of their benefactions, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are the most prodigious philanthropists ever evolved by the human race. Education, religion, charity, art, and peace have profited immensely by their unprecedented and unparalleled munificence as helpers of humanity. May joy and long life attend them!

Mr. Rockefeller's philosophy of life, as expressed at seventy in his own words, is interesting and weighty. In an interview with him published in the New York World, he is quoted as saying:

I never think of the termination of life. I am too busy trying to be useful while I live. The best way to prepare for the end of life is to live for others. Every one should remember that there is something worth while besides mere money making. Men should occupy their minds with other things than business, for these other things are those which give a keen relish to life. While a man is in business, he should direct his thoughts to what should come after his work, namely, anything and everything for the betterment of his fellow-men. Nearly everyone would be in better health if he were more out of doors and lived the simple life. Business men to-day are living too rapidly. They would be in better health and live longer if they followed my example. People worry too much. Everybody should try to be happy under all the changing conditions of life.

## Christianity a Mighty Motive Power.

AN IMPORTANT feature of missionary work in the Orient is the training of natives for medical practice among their fellow-countrymen. It has been found that attention to the needs of ailing bodies has often paved the way for spiritually benefiting the persons concerned. One of the most successful institutions which fit natives for this kind of work is the E. A. Hackett Medical College for Women, at Canton, China. This institution, of which Dr. Mary H. Fulton is the moving spirit, recently, for the seventh time, graduated a contingent of foreign-trained Chinese doctors. The occasion was made memorable by the presence of prominent Americans and Chinese. One of the speakers at the graduation was Dr. Amos P. Wilder, the American consul-general at Hong-Kong, who, in the course of a thoughtful and eloquent address, said:

It is common to hear people say they favor and will support medical missions and missionary schools, but they have no sympathy with the preaching department of missions. You have lived with missionaries here and see the false reasoning. You have seen, in the life and thought of the Fultons and others of those who have helped you to this education, that Christian teaching is the inspiration of this work; without it there would be no medical college. Medical missions and missionary schools are the fruits of Christian principles; if the latter are not preached, there will be none of the former. You do not know any doctors working among the Chinese without fees who have not the Christian inspiration; you never heard of a foreigner coming to China and teaching for the love of it; only those come with the Christian motive power behind them. And so the missionary is more important than the doctor or the teacher. Jesus did not say,

"Go and establish medical schools for every creature"; He said, "Preach the Gospel to every creature," for He knew the medical training, popular education, and every good thing would follow. Dr. McDonald, who was so cruelly murdered on the West River, and whom the Chinese so mourned, was busy with his healing; but if you read his life you will find much more about Christianity than healing. He knew the latter was incidental; the purpose that glowed in his great soul was to kindle the principles of Christ among the Chinese. For a man to say, "I approve medical missions, but I disapprove missionary preaching," is as if one said, "I admire the rose, but recommend that the stalk be cut down"; or as if he enjoyed the benefit of the electric lights of a city and had contempt for the modest and obscure power-house that made the light possible.

## The Leading Illustrated Paper.

(From Fargo (N.D.) Forum.)

LESLIE'S WEEKLY continues to be the popular illustrated magazine of the country. Its excellent pictures, gathered from every corner of the earth, interest and delight. Its editorials are sound and thoughtful and its articles admirably written.

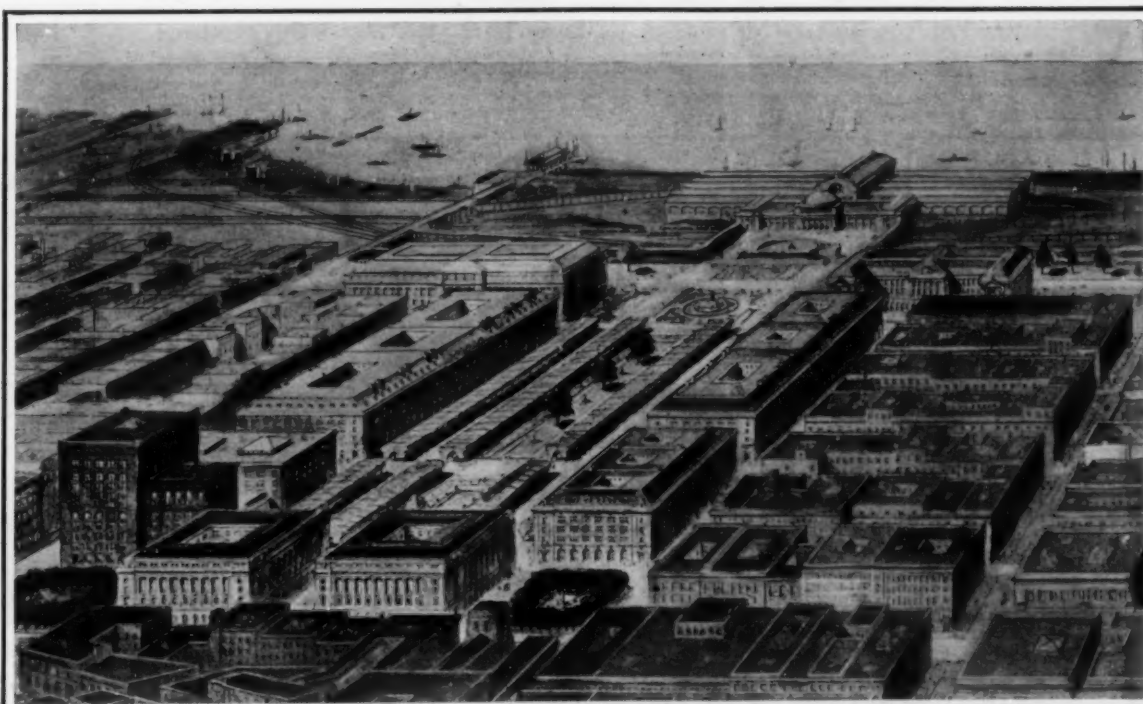


JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

THE FAMOUS STANDARD OIL MAGNATE AND FORMER CITIZEN OF CLEVELAND, WHO HAS GIVEN MORE THAN \$112,000,000 FOR EDUCATIONAL AND BENEVOLENT PURPOSES. Copyright, 1905, by Geo. M. Edmondson Co.

Rockefeller sustained his claim as one of the chief benefactors of modern times. Nor is the end of his beneficence anywhere in sight. At the age of seventy, this great captain of industry has renewed his youth, and, as his physician says, he is as likely as anybody to live to the age of one hundred, still retaining his faculties largely unimpaired. There is every reason to believe that the stream of sane beneficence will continue to run from the Rockefeller fount for at least another quarter of a century.

It is a growing realization of Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the welfare of humanity that has wrought during the past few years a great change in the popular estimate of the man. The more he is known personally, the better he is liked, for he has the capacity of winning the good opinion of all with whom he comes in contact. His lately published



A PROGRESSIVE CITY'S NOTABLE SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENTS.

PROPOSED GROUP PLAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CLEVELAND, O., WHICH, WHEN COMPLETED, WILL BE A GREAT CREDIT TO THE CITY. This plan was inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce and was advocated by the city administration. Nearly all the land needed has been bought for the purpose, and two of the buildings are already in course of construction. The estimated cost of the project is \$20,000,000.



# Yale Students Practicing Forestry in the Great Forests of Texas



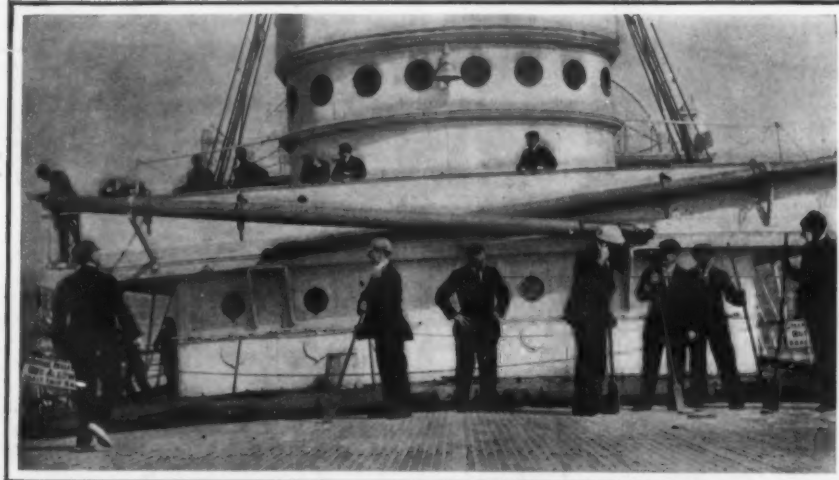
CORPS OF STUDENT WOODCRAFTERS TAKING IT EASY AFTER A PERIOD OF HARD WORK.



SKIDDER OPERATING IN THE TEXAS FORESTS MOVING BIG TIMBERS FELLED BY LUMBERMEN AND STUDENTS.



YALE MEN'S BATHING PLACE AT AN INLAND LAKE NEAR THEIR FORESTRY CAMP.



FORESTRY STUDENTS ENJOYING THEMSELVES ON THE STEAMER WHICH TOOK THEM FROM NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

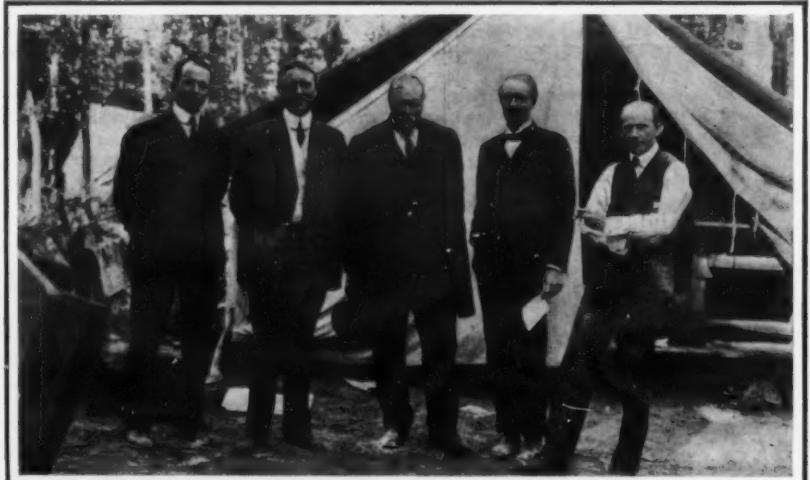


HEAVY LOG LIFTED AND MOVED WITH EASE BY A POWERFUL SKIDDER—A DAILY SIGHT FOR THE YALE MEN.



HIGH-WHEELED WAGON DRAWN BY MULES USED IN SKIDDING LOGS.

With this peculiar vehicle, which the Yale men learned to handle, the logs are suspended from beneath instead of being loaded on above. The high wheels enable the wagon to clear obstacles in the woods.

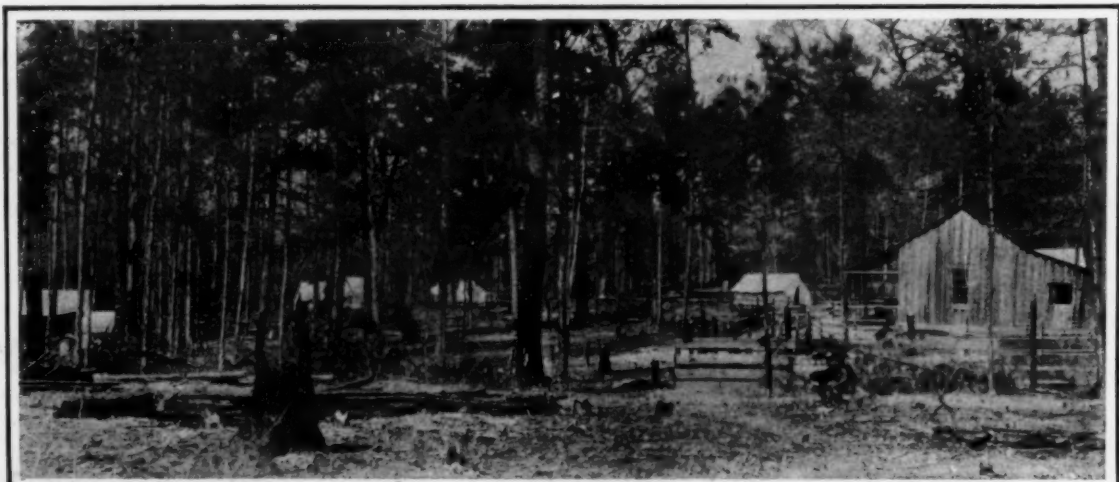


PROMINENT MEN WHO VISITED THE YALE FORESTRY CAMP.

Left to right: Professor Henry Solon Graves, director of Yale School of Forestry, New Haven; John C. Kaul, a leading lumberman of Alabama; J. B. White, of Kansas City, chairman Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Conservation Committee; Gifford Pinchot, head of Federal Bureau of Forestry; J. Lewis Thompson, of Houston, a prominent Texas lumberman.



STUDENT RESTING AT THE DOOR OF HIS TENT IN THE FOREST CAMP.



THE FORESTRY SCHOOL CAMP IN THE WOODS NEAR DOUCETTE, TEX.

Extensive tracts in eastern Texas are covered with magnificent forests. The trees are big and furnish the finest timber. Many companies are at work converting the trees into lumber. Not long ago, a large number of students from Yale University went to the Texas forests, established a camp, and proceeded to practice the art of forestry. They were in charge of Professor Henry Solon Graves, director and head of the Yale School of Forestry. Professors Herman H. Chapman and Ralph C. Bryant also camped with the students in the pine woods. The young men learned much about forestry and did no little hard work. Their camp was visited by Gifford Pinchot, head of the Federal Bureau of Forestry, and other prominent men, a conference was held on forestry subjects, and Mr. Pinchot made an instructive address.

Photographs by R. H. Carroll, Jr.



# Scenes of Interest in Cleveland, O., the Famous and Flourishing Forest City



**THE SUPERB AND IMPOSING GARFIELD MEMORIAL.**  
This magnificent structure was erected as a tribute to the memory of the late President James A. Garfield, our second martyred President.



**A LIVELY DAY ON SUPERIOR AVENUE.**  
This is one of the chief business thoroughfares of the city, and the aggregate traffic done in its stores is very large.



**IN THE HEART OF CLEVELAND'S BUSINESS SECTION.**  
The daily rush of traffic on the western section of Euclid Avenue.



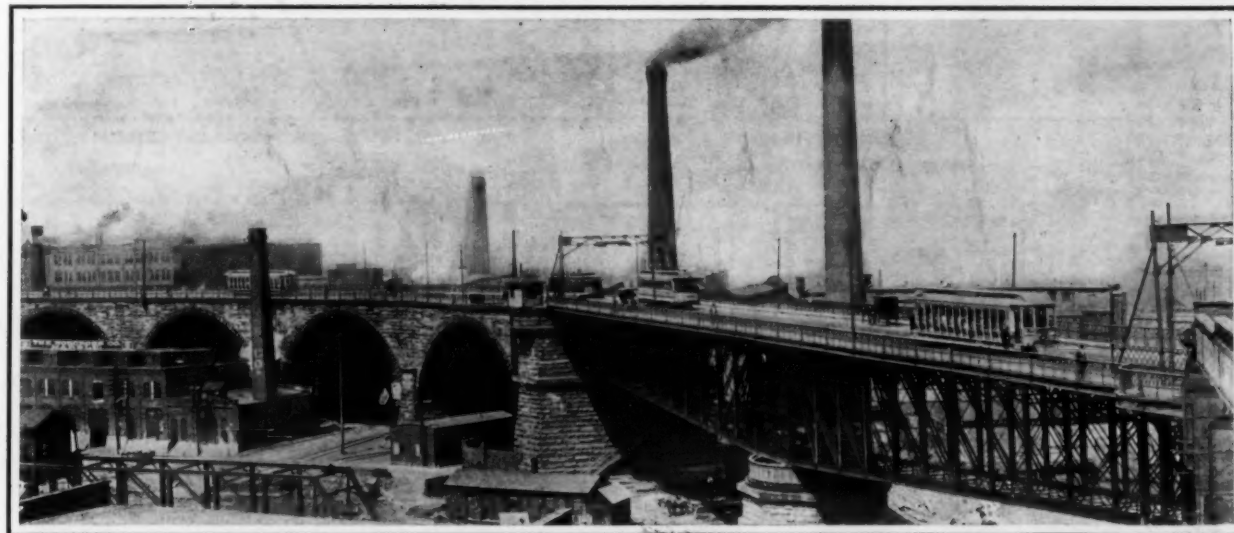
**FINE BUILDING OF THE CLEVELAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**  
The membership of the Chamber includes the city's leading business men.



**SPACIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE HOME OF THE UNION CLUB.**  
The organization is composed of citizens of high standing and influence.



**THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE SECTION OF THE CITY.**  
Artistic dwellings, well-kept lawns, and stately trees on Detroit Avenue near Lakewood.



**A MASTERPIECE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.**  
Massive and costly viaduct on Superior Avenue more than three-fifths of a mile long and extending across the Gulf of Cuyahoga.

Photographs by Newman Studio.



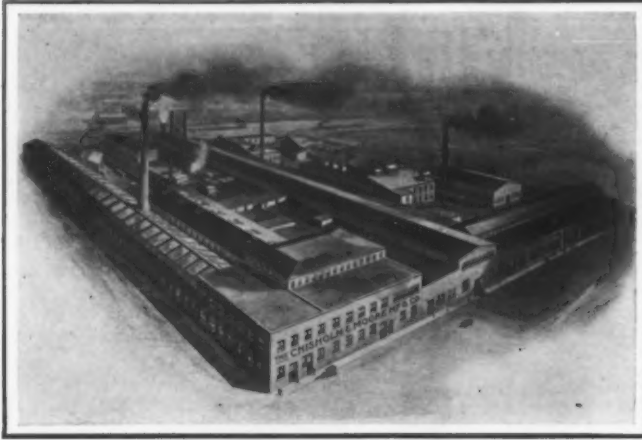
**CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE TO A FAMOUS MAN.**  
Monument in Wade Park in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie in 1813.



# Monuments of Enterprise in Cleveland, and Ohioans of Note



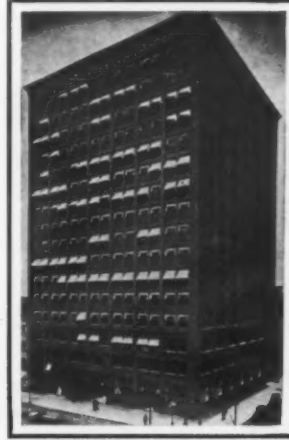
THE CITIZENS SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.



THE CHISHOLM & MOORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



THE GARFIELD BUILDING, HOME OF THE GARFIELD SAVINGS BANK.



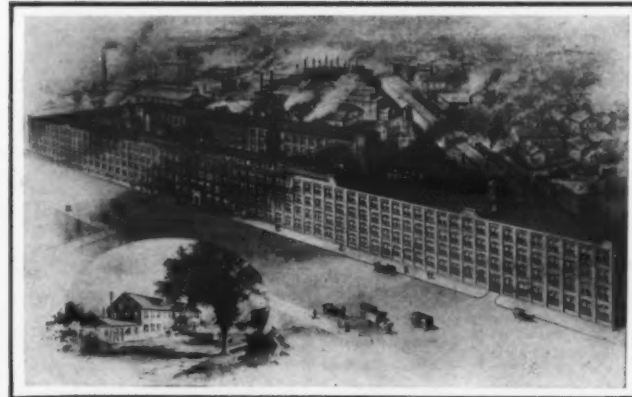
THE ROCKEFELLER BUILDING, HOME OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK AND SUPERIOR SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.



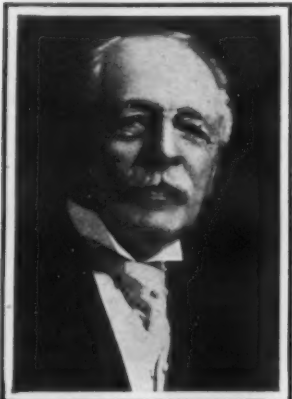
THE PLANT OF THE NATIONAL SCREW AND TACK COMPANY, Manufacturers of steel, iron and brass wood-screws, machine screws, spring cotters and keys, rivets, bolts and nuts.



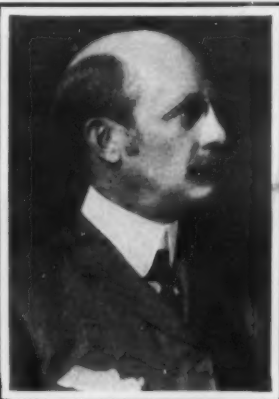
W. D. B. ALEXANDER, President the National Screw and Tack Company and National-Acme Manufacturing Company.—Bill.



THE PLANT OF THE NATIONAL-ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Over six acres of floors devoted to the manufacture of multiple spindle automatic screw machines and their products.—L. S. & B. Co.



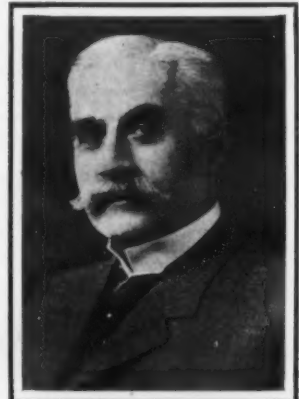
FRANCIS H. GLIDDEN, President the Glidden Varnish Company.—Edmondson.



D. Z. NORTON, President Union Club. Edmondson.



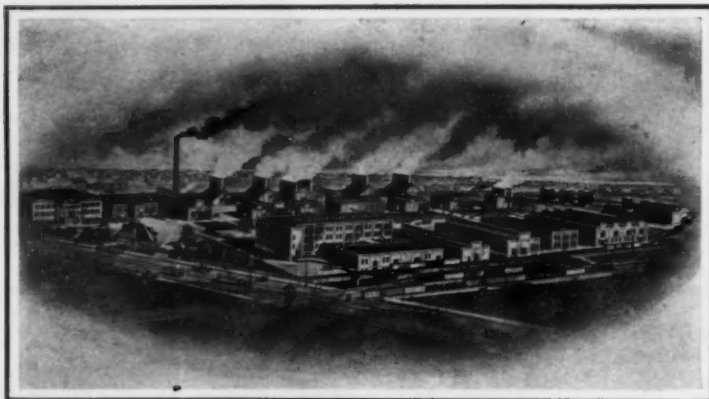
J. H. WADE, Chairman Citizens Savings and Trust Company.—Edmondson.



CHARLES F. BRUSH, President the Chamber of Commerce.—Edmondson.



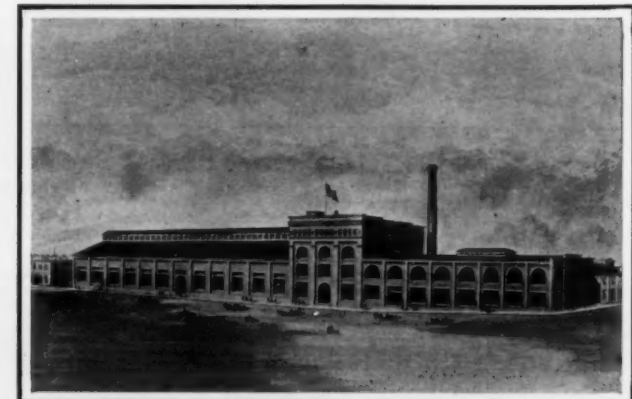
W. P. MURRAY, President Cleveland Athletic Club. Bill.



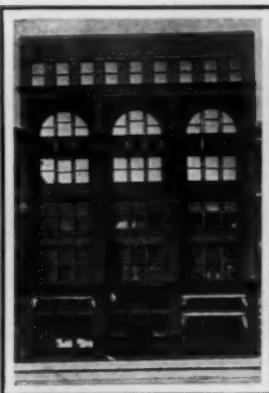
THE GLIDDEN VARNISH COMPANY, Home of Japalac, the largest exclusive varnish plant in the world, embracing seventeen acres.



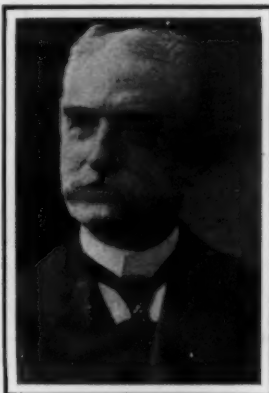
COM. GEO. H. WORTHINGTON, President Union National Bank and Cleveland Stone Company.—Aime Dupont.



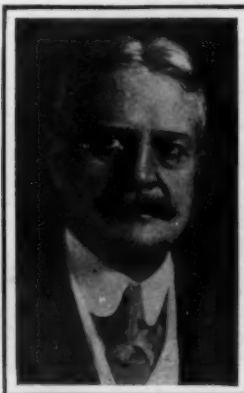
MAIN POWER PLANT OF THE CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY.



THE ADAMS AND FORD CO. The home of "Everstick" rubbers.



S. C. FORD, President the Adams and Ford Company, manufacturers shoes and rubbers.—Endean.



HARVEY D. GOULDER, Hayes & Co.



S. L. PIERCE, President S. L. Pierce & Co., manufacturers of shoes.—Bakody.



S. L. PIERCE & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of shoes.



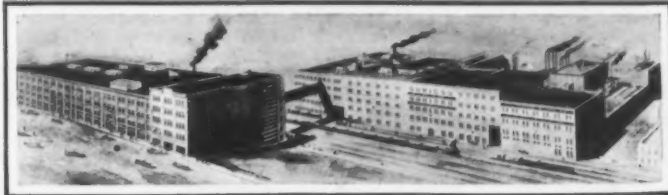
# Prominent Citizens and Leading Business Establishments of Cleveland



THE WILLIAMSON BUILDING.



THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND.



Paint and varnish plant and administration offices of the company, Cleveland.



Linseed oil plant, Cleveland.

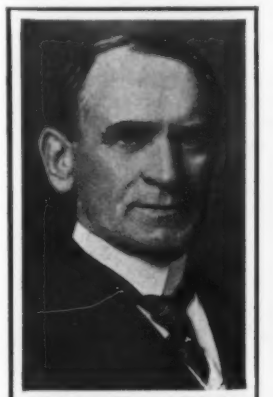


Box factory, Cleveland.

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO., LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD.  
Factories: Cleveland, Chicago, Newark, Montreal, London, Eng. Sales offices and warehouses in twenty-six principal cities.



SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.



COLONEL J. J. SULLIVAN,  
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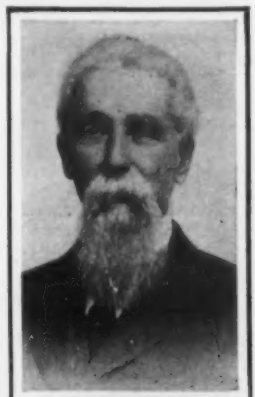
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HON. FRANCIS W. TREADWAY,  
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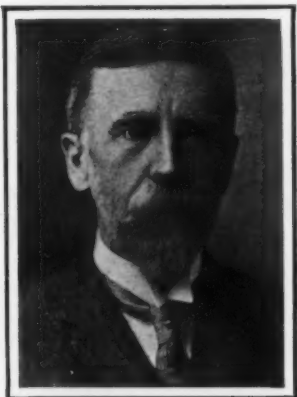
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E. Y. MOORE,  
Vice-president the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company.—Bakody.



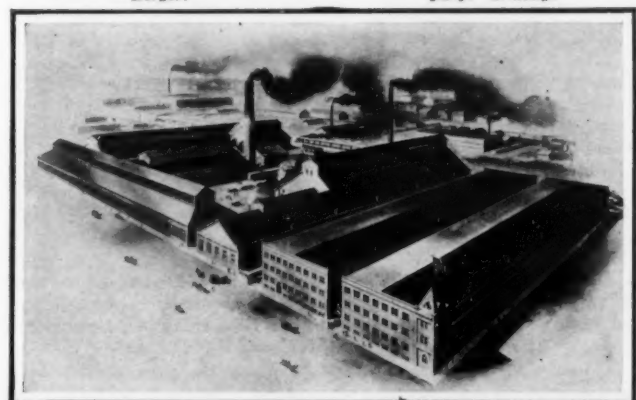
F. F. PRENTISS,  
President the Cleveland Twist Drill Company.  
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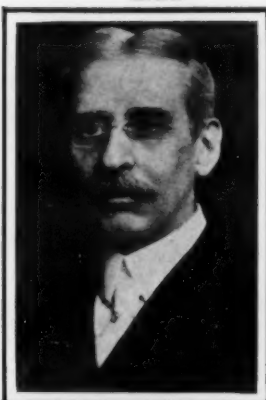
CHARLES A. OTIS,  
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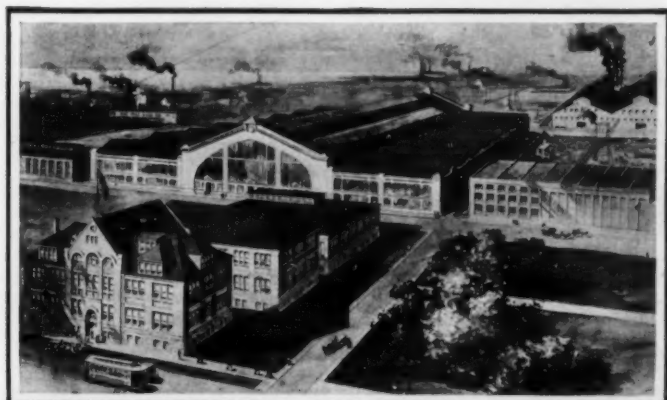
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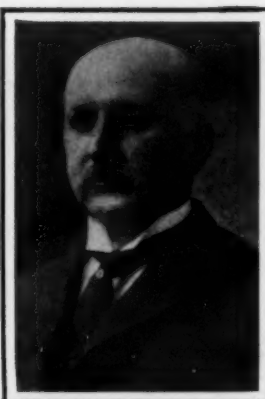
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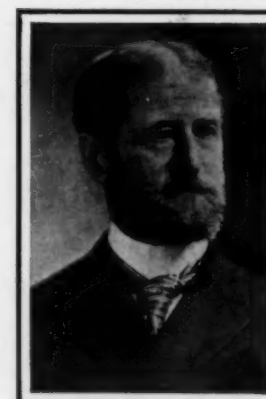
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# How Cleveland Learned to Know Itself

By William G. Rose

THE PRIMARY object of Cleveland's recent home-product exposition was to let the city know itself.



WILLIAM G. ROSE,  
Executive Secretary of the Cleveland  
Industrial Exposition.

Its promoters, to quote from the "Foreword" of the exposition souvenir book, "wanted Clevelanders to understand the message of stack and hammer and wheel, and to realize the extent and variety and quality of Cleveland-made products." Incidentally it was believed that this form of publicity would enlarge the city's fame and add to its commercial welfare.

In December, 1908, the project was suggested to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce by Francis F. Prentiss, a leading manufacturer, an ex-president of the chamber, and a citizen of wide acquaintance. The suggestion was submitted by Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of the chamber, to a meeting of local manufacturers held on December 9th, and it was received with such enthusiastic approval that President Howe appointed a general committee of arrangements of one hundred manufacturers, with Mr. Prentiss as chairman and William G. Rose, secretary. The project was christened "The Cleveland Industrial Exposition," the time chosen was June 7th to 19th, and the details were placed in the hands of an executive committee of nineteen members with six subcommittees. Offices were opened by the secretary in the Chamber of Commerce building, and the work of preparation began in January.

So numerous were the immediate inquiries for space that the original intention of housing the main portion of the exhibition in the Central Armory, with the overflow in other available halls, was abandoned. The committee decided to erect a temporary structure. The site was secured from the city, a plat of land overlooking the lake, and its availability was largely increased by the fact that the new building could be connected with the Central Armory by a bridge over Lakeside Avenue. The committee selected as its architect J. Milton Dyer, and on March 30th the erection of the building began. On May 24th the structure was in readiness for the exhibitors.

This exposition building, unique in design and experimental in construction, built in forty-seven working days, had a greater floor exhibit area than that of any other exposition structure in the United States. Its total area was 72,030 square feet, and this, added to the area of Central Armory and the bridge connecting the two buildings, gave a grand total of 144,656 square feet, a space greatly in excess of that of any previous home-product exhibition. The walls of this temporary home of industry were of wood, covered with staff in harmonious designs. The roof was of fireproofed and waterproofed canvas, supported by three tall masts mounted on massive structural iron supports, from which quarter poles radiated, adding strength to the network of steel cables that incised the canvas cover. This temporary structure, tested by high gales and heavy rains, proved equal to every requirement, and established a new form of construction for temporary buildings where great size is a requisite.

The exposition decorative scheme included the use of East Sixth Street, making it a brilliantly lighted and gayly adorned esplanade of 1,400 feet, beginning at Superior Avenue, where two heroic figures representing "Progress" flanked the esplanade entrance, framing the vista of the twin towers of the exposition in the distance. The interior walls of the two

buildings were covered with plaited white bunting, with appropriate adornments, fountains, statuary, flowers, and shrubbery enhancing the effect; while 25,000 electric lamps, aided by searchlights and other powerful illuminants, supplied the lighting. A Pompeian garden of novel design and with many original features, an annex of the main structure, proved a remarkably attractive detail of the general scheme.

While the building was under way the publicity work of the secretary's staff steadily progressed. One million exposition gum seals, more than 1,700 monthly proof sheets, 25,000 invitation booklets, and 100,000 exposition post cards were printed and circulated, while 15,000 posters and window cards were distributed locally and through all cities and towns within a radius of 200 miles. A slogan competition drew out 3,000 participants, and a prize poster competition added to the popular interest. A souvenir book, pronounced the finest of its character, containing a history of manufacturing Cleveland, with a directory of exhibitors and a remarkably complete and accurate classified list of the city's manufactories, was the most pretentious feature of the literature of the project. In not one of these publications was a line of advertising matter permitted to appear.

As the day of opening approached, two momentous questions pushed themselves to the front—could the exposition, in defiance of precedent, be opened on time; and would the show successfully appeal to popular favor? The project had been inaugurated and planned with no thought of direct financial gain, and its promoters only hoped that it would prove sufficiently interesting to pay its way. The price of admission for adults was placed at twenty-five cents, and for children at ten.

At the exact hour set for the opening, seven o'clock on the evening of June 7th, with every exhibit in place and every detail complete, the exposition doors were thrown open to the public. The opening ceremonies included brief addresses by Charles F. Brush, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Francis F. Prentiss, chairman of the exposition committee, and Dr. Harris R. Cooley, of the board of public service, representing the city government. In the course of his address Chairman Prentiss alluded to the exposition in these words: "I regard this as a typical enterprise. It is typical of the extent and variety of Cleveland's manufactures. It is typical of the enthusiasm and harmony which characterize Clevelanders when organized opportunity gives them the chance to exploit their city. It is typical of that loyal spirit which pushes aside personal advantage and lifts civic pride above commercial gain."

The exposition opened with 286 exhibitors and 2,000 exhibit attendants, with an administration force of 100 attachés. There were eleven special exhibitors—Case School of Applied Science, city of Cleveland, the Cleveland Engineering Society, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland public schools, Cleveland parochial schools, Cleveland School of Art, the Society for Promoting the Interests of the Blind in Cleveland, Western Reserve University, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association. With the exception of the refreshment privileges, which were confined to the Pompeian Garden, the sale and delivery of goods were strictly prohibited, but it is understood that many exhibitors benefited to an entirely unexpected extent.

Two augmented bands furnished music afternoons and evenings, and it was soon found that no special features of entertainment were required. A valuable co-operative attraction was provided by the retail merchants, who gave the down-town streets a carnival appearance with three miles of brilliant illumination. Among the accommodations provided for patrons were a telephone exchange, a telegraph office, a fully equipped hospital, a taxicab station, a public library branch, a special postal service, and writing and rest rooms.

The opening day was cloudy and threatening, and in the evening the rain fell heavily. The paid attendance registered by the three turnstiles was 6,934, and the total attendance, including exhibitors, guests, and attendants, slightly exceeded 10,000. This showing was looked upon as highly satisfactory, and the committee cheerfully accepted it as a criterion of the attendance of the coming days. But on Tuesday, the second day, despite the continued bad weather, the paid attendance reached 9,762. On Wednesday it was 13,192, on Thursday 16,490, on Friday 15,763, and Saturday's attendance of 20,915 brought the total paid attendance for the first six days to 82,397, breaking all records for paid indoor attendance.

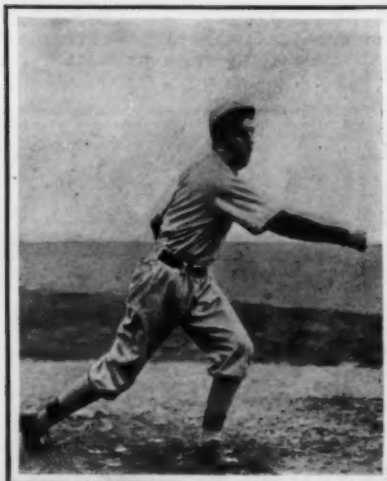
Instead of decreasing the second week, as was generally anticipated, the attendance increased, until on Friday, the eleventh day of the exposition, the paid admissions numbered 27,481, it being necessary to stop the sale of tickets five times during the evening. The paid attendance to the closing hour of the twelfth day was 213,562, and the total for the two weeks, including exhibitors, employees, attendants, invited guests and charitable institutions, just passed the 300,000 mark—an unparalleled showing for an indoor attraction. It may be added that, notwithstanding the cost of the temporary building and liberal outlays for details, to say nothing of the discouraging weather, the net earning of the exposition was \$30,000. Another noteworthy feature is the fact that, despite the immensity of the crowds, there was not the slightest indication of disorder, and in all that vast multitude of sightseers no person was injured.

Among the gratifying results of this home-product show is the fact that its primary object was attained—Cleveland knows itself, and the world is better acquainted with Cleveland. Among the exposition visitors were citizens of every State and many interested foreigners. Ten American cities sent committees of investigation and observation, with a view to planning similar home-product shows. In Cleveland there is an unshakable belief that the Cleveland Industrial Exposition was the biggest project based upon civic pride ever attempted by any city in the United States. Its splendid success admirably accomplished the sole purpose of its projectors—the exploiting and advancement of industrial Cleveland.

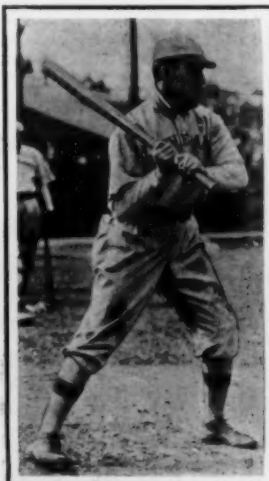
*William G. Rose*

## New Use for the Wireless.

EVERY new invention comes in time to be utilized for purposes unsuspected at its inception. The wireless telegraph has proved useful and a boon in many instances, transmitting valuable news, aiding in large business transactions, and sometimes saving life and property; but it remained for Captain Chichester, of the Clyde liner *Arapahoe*, to find a new use for this device. Recently the captain's vessel sighted numerous schools of mackerel off the Delaware Capes. There were millions of the fine fish swimming along the Jersey coast, one school of them alone being more than a mile square. It grieved the thrifty captain to see so much seafood "going to waste," and he therefore instructed the wireless operator on board to send messages to various points on the coast, notifying the fishermen of the multitudes of mackerel, and urging them to go forth to the capture. Presumably the hardy fishermen of Jersey lost no time in acting on the captain's information and advice, which put them in the way of making much profit. The incident seems to prove that Captain Chichester must be a good deal of a fisherman himself, and that, in this instance, he was actuated by a brotherly feeling.



JOE, PITCHER.



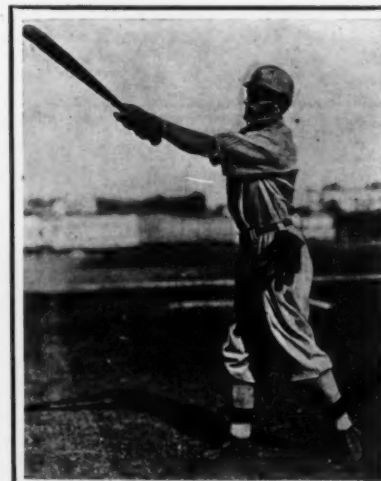
LAJOIE, SECOND BASE.



BRADLEY, THIRD BASE.



HINCHMAN, LEFT FIELD.



FLICK, OUTFIELD.

STRONG FAVORITES ON THE CLEVELAND AMERICAN TEAM.

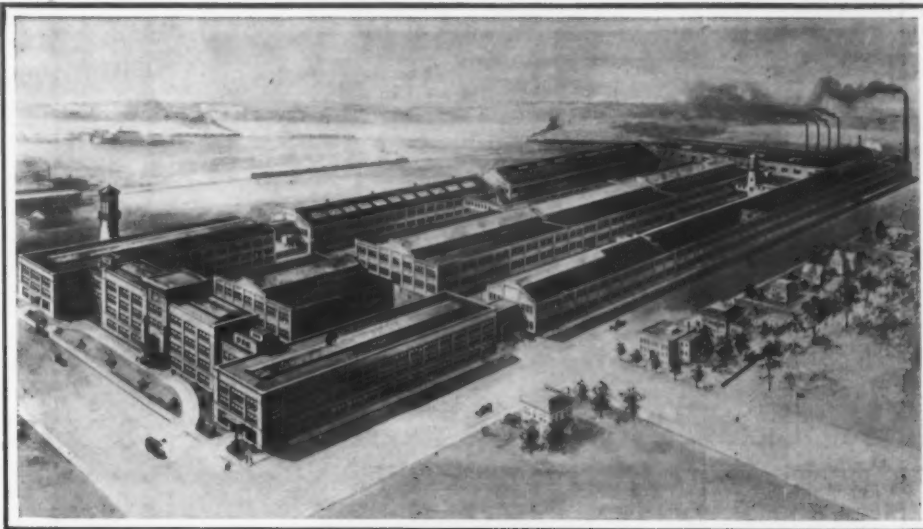
Photographs by Schumm.



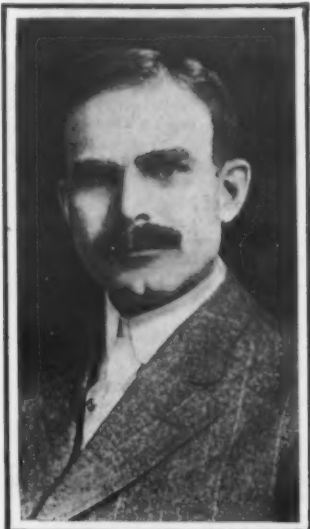
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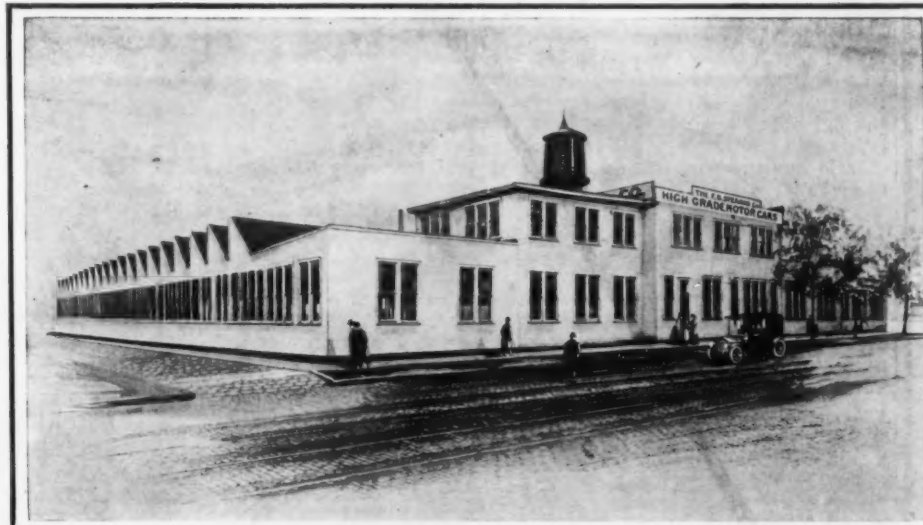
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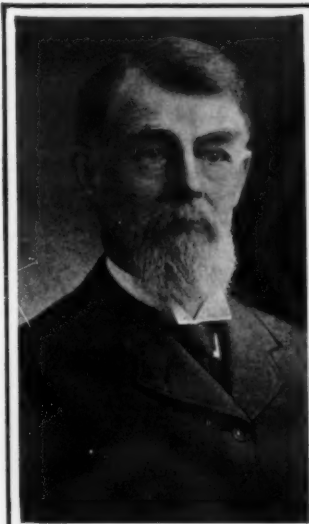
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F. B. STEARNS COMPANY.



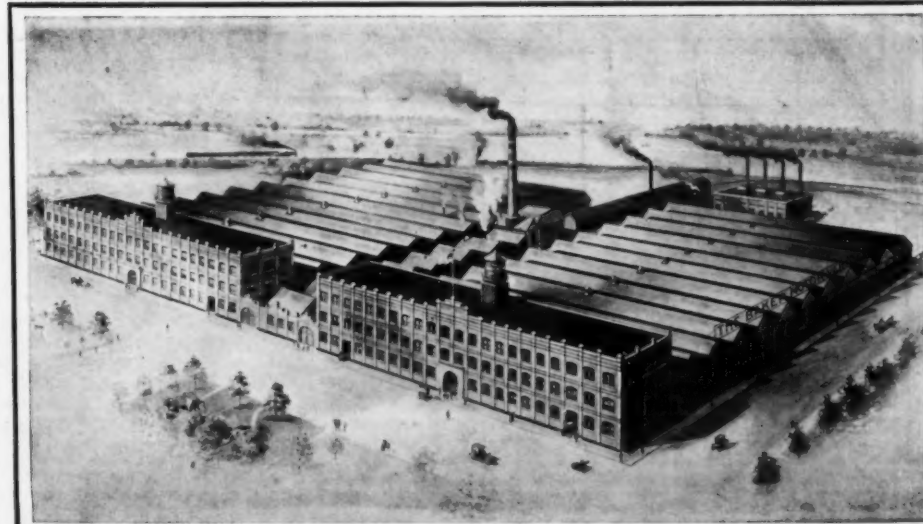
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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscriber must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"IF YOU are not wealthy yourself, be glad that somebody else is, and you will be astonished at the happiness of the result to yourself." This remark was made recently by Dr. Charles F. Aked, a New York City clergyman. There is a lot of good preaching as well as philosophy in it. The outcry against the rich in this country has reached such a stage of frenzy that it is becoming foolish. Señor Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, who visited the United States last year, in an article in the Paris *Figaro* of recent date, comments on the "feeble defense which the rich men of America are making against the anti-plutoeratic movement." He says that many people sympathize openly with this movement, and some sons of rich men have thrown themselves into the fight, and he blames the rich for lacking an organized resistance to it.

It is human nature to be jealous of one who is better than you, of one who is richer, of more aristocratic birth, or even of higher scholastic attainments. Yet when we come to analyze this peculiarity of the human mind, we find it to be nothing but the outcome of selfishness. If we had not selfishness, to a degree, we would suffer imposition. Enlightened selfishness is to be commended; but when it degrades itself to the mere level of hatred, jealousy, and enmity because others do better than we, it becomes despicable.

It is curious to note how quickly one of the assailants of the rich ceases to be an assailant when he accumulates riches himself. He experiences much of the change of heart which comes over the student in college after his first year. The latter resents the hazing he receives from his fellow-students as a freshman, and sometimes regards it as brutal and uncalled-for; but as soon as he becomes a sophomore, woe betide the freshman who falls within his reach! I observe in this connection that W. J. Bryan, the great defender of the horny-handed sons of toil, has in recent years amassed sufficient wealth to make him one of the richest men in his State.

His opinion of the rich has changed apparently, for I observe that when he was introduced at a Denver meeting recently, he made the statement, which the press dispatches state was a "surprise to his auditors," that "a man can easily be worth \$100,000 to society in a lifetime. It is possible for him to earn \$1,000,000. I will say it is possible to earn \$10,000,000 in a lifetime. I will go further, and state that a man's services may be worth \$500,000,000." After all, there are riches that are not tainted. There is wealth that a man honestly earns, and Mr. Bryan has shown that even the humblest citizen, born amid the poorest surroundings, may be smart enough to accumulate it.

I suppose Wall Street could not exist unless it had a crop of daily rumors to feed on. Everybody must notice that these rumors increase with the activity of the market, and that, whenever the leaders are engineering an advance, they seem to be able to induce the newspapers to print almost any kind of reckless, absurd, and impossible predictions as to coming events. It is only necessary to go back a few weeks to recall the rumors of the retirement of Union Pacific preferred, the passing of the control of the Burlington, the absorption of the Wabash by the Lackawanna, or vice versa; increased dividends on Southern Pacific common, on Reading, and a lot of the Hawley properties; a four per cent. dividend on Steel common, a new deal in the interests of New York local traction securities, promises of new offers of bonds that would be of vast advantage to the railroads, orders for cars and locomotives that would be shortly forthcoming, and a whole lot of other things, most of them notable for the fact that they have never happened and probably never will.

Just why the newspapers will print such stuff is not very clear, but Wall Street reporters in pursuit of news must have something, and I presume they take the best offered. The mere fact that this may be the kind of news that the promoters desire to have printed in their interests may not count, but it is important to notice how things happen, for when the bull leaders change to bears and seek to depress stocks, they seem to have no difficulty in securing the publication of any number of rumors calculated to drive the people out of the market. All this may be a coincidence, and then again it may not.

Everybody on Wall Street has come to recognize the fact that, after all the talk about other things, the one chief factor in the future situation of the market is the crop outlook. As corn is the most valuable crop, the boomers are already announcing in big newspaper headings that we are to have "the biggest corn crop known, with over three billion bushels." This sounds very nice. No doubt the bull leaders believed that its publication with flaring headlines in all the newspapers would give the stock market a decidedly vigorous and forward movement.

But this is not what happened, and for the simple reason that no one familiar with the history of our crops believes for one moment that the amount of the corn crop can be accurately estimated as early as midsummer. We can tell the acreage at that time, but it is impossible to forecast weather possibilities, involving drought, blasting hot waves, and, later on, killing frosts. These are all possibilities, and, though improbabilities, they are more likely to happen when they are unexpected. The mere fact that we have escaped these adverse elements for years is only proof that, according to the ordinary doctrine of chances, there is less probability that we will escape them this year than in years before. Everybody is hopeful of a good crop year, and there is no reason, at present in sight, why we should not have it. I speak of the possibilities of a disappointment simply to warn my readers against jumping into the market

(Continued on page 115.)

FINANCIAL

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### Will Future Navies Be Aerial?

THE GREAT progress now being made in aviation forebodes a revolution in the means of travel and transportation, and also, and especially, in the methods of warfare. Of late years the leading nations have been straining their resources to increase the size and power of their navies, and have spent for this purpose hundreds of millions of the hard-earned money of their citizens. But now that the airship is on the point of becoming a feasible military instrument, it is probable that the governments of the world will turn their attention hereafter earnestly to the construction of aerial war vessels, to the gradual lessening of the number of their marine fighting ships. Count Zeppelin, in Germany, has demonstrated the possibility of building a dirigible airship capable of carrying a considerable number of men and a good supply of the munitions of war. Such a contrivance could rain destruction and death on a hostile country from the clouds. This fact has startled hysterical England into experiments with aerial navigation, which, although carried on secretly, are said to be promising, if not successful. The aeroplane, in which France is actively interested, will yet, in some form or other, also probably become a practical device. But whatever may ultimately be the particular type of the generally adopted aerial vessel, the latter will be so potent that the battleground of the future must be transferred from sea and land to the air. That will mean the relegation to the junk heap of many a mammoth steel-clad as well as a host of lesser hulks.

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Becomes a tiny tongue  
That murmurs of the forest  
From which my mansions sprung.

They tell of how the spirit  
Of Commerce came one morn  
Where stood a little cabin,  
And grew a patch of corn.  
It waved the wand of Progress,  
And towers and temples soared,  
And Traffic's thousand voices  
Upon Lake Erie roared.

Unto this mighty nation  
A President I gave,  
Who won a crown of glory,  
But filled a martyr's grave.  
A monument of marble  
Bears witness to his fame,  
And that my heart forever  
Will cherish Garfield's name.

No noisy bomb or cracker  
On Independence Day  
Disturbed my happy people,  
Or sent them far away.  
No pain or loss exacted  
The tribute of a sigh,  
But Freedom's starry banner  
Waved proudly in the sky.

I am the Forest City,  
My riches still increase,  
My name is wreathed with laurels  
Alike in war and peace.  
The lake, a willing vassal,  
Upon my building waits,  
And every honest stranger  
Is welcome to my gates.

MINNA IRVING.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 114.)

in the belief that the crop situation is settled. It is not and will not be settled for a month to come.

Meanwhile it will be natural to expect further liquidation and, with a tightening money market, lessened activity in Wall Street and a sort of a waiting spell. At such times many ambitious holders sacrifice their securities, in the belief that they may buy back at a lower figure or in the fear that if they do not sell they may sustain a loss. My advice would be not to sell at a sacrifice, but to wait in the hope that, with good crops and reviving industries and a settlement of the tariff question, we will have a returning tide of prosperity later in the fall, from which the market shall reap a decided advantage. It is always well to take a good profit when one has it and to wait an opportunity to buy back at a favorable moment on a recession in the market. This means trading in stocks, and those who are not on the alert, well informed, and experienced are at a decided disadvantage in this kind of work. I look for a sort of a traders' market until the crop outlook is finally settled and until the possibilities of tight money are removed.

P., Kansas City, Mo.: The difficulty about buying natural gas stocks is the fear of the exhaustion of the supply. The painful experience through which some of the natural gas companies in Indiana and adjoining States passed can hardly be forgotten, though at the outset their prospects were regarded as very bright.

C., Meriden, Conn.: The president of the American Ice Co. is credited with the statement that the recent decline was attributed to the closing out of a weak holding and that the company is showing earnings this summer of 5 per cent. or more on the stock. On such a basis it looks as cheap as any of the industrial common stocks.

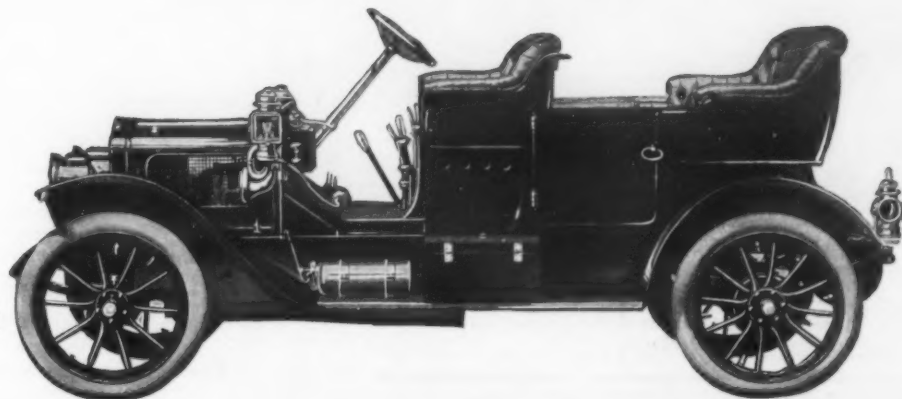
B., Oakland, Cal.: I could not advise you in reference to the real estate loan, as it is not in the Wall Street line. There are so many uses for floating surplus funds in Wall Street that real estate mortgages do not receive much consideration. You might communicate with the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, or some institution of its high standing.

J., Forest City, Pa.: 1. I do not give ratings on any firm. That is a matter for a mercantile association. However, the firm you mention is a member of the Stock Exchange in good standing. I do not advise getting into the market at present. The crop outlook is still unsettled, especially the outlook for corn, the most valuable of all the crops. On reactions any of the dividend payers could be safely bought. 2. American Malt pref. will probably not increase its dividends in the near future. On the present basis it makes good returns on the investment. 3. If the revival in the iron business continues Bethlehem Steel pref. ought to be able to resume dividends, and in that event will sell higher.

D., New York: A beginner in Wall Street can usually do better by buying a few shares of some profitable dividend-paying stock on a smart reaction and holding it, such stocks as Kansas City Southern pref., M. K. and T. pref. or Ontario and Western. I suggest dividend payers because the dividends will yield interest on the investment, and even if the market should decline, the patient holder will have his income continued, and when the market advances can realize a profit. Until the crop outlook is more settled I look for a halting, liquidating market, with a tendency to lower prices. The heaviest investors have taken their profits, and the market is now largely in the control of big speculative interests who get in and out quickly and keep things active in that way. If they should take the bear side at any time it would be just as easy to depress prices.

Allegheny County: As the owner of Chicago Great Western com. you were entitled, if the stock stood in your name on the books, to all the notices

# WHITE STEAM CARS FOR 1910



The White Steam Cars for 1910 will be made in two models—one of 40 horse-power, known as the Model "M-M" and selling at \$4000 and the other of 20 horse-power, shown above, known as the Model "O-O" and selling at \$2000. The new cars will closely resemble the Model "M" and the Model "O," respectively, of the past season.

The most important feature of the new models is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments to a car so that the fuel may be changed from gasoline to kerosene, or vice versa, may be made in a few minutes. So completely have we solved the kerosene problem, that when a car is in operation it is practically impossible for any one to tell whether kerosene or gasoline is being used. By using kerosene, the drivers of White cars will enjoy the advantages of a very cheap fuel, which can be handled with impunity and which can be procured at every cross-roads store and at almost every farm-house.

The other new features comprise: a lengthening of the wheelbase of the 20 horse-power car to 110 inches, a pressed-steel frame and a further tilting of the steering post in the 40 horse-power car, and a slight modification of the design of the engine in both models, whereby the water pumps are driven from an eccentric located outside of the crankcase at the rear of the engine.

Write for Descriptive Circular

## THE WHITE COMPANY

New York City, Broadway at 624 St.  
Boston, 320 Newbury St.  
Philadelphia, 629-33 N. Broad St.  
Pittsburg, 138-148 Beatty St.

844 EAST 79th STREET  
CLEVELAND  
OHIO

Cleveland, 407 Rockwell Ave.  
Atlanta, 120-122 Marietta St.  
Chicago, 240 Michigan Ave.  
San Francisco, Market St. at Van Ness Ave.

sent out by the reorganization committee, but failure to receive these notices would not invalidate the plan of reorganization. The property is unquestionably good, but was heavily loaded with stock issues and other obligations, and now that it has failed, nothing remains for the shareholders but to sell their stock or to join in the plan of reorganization by paying the required assessment. I warned my readers against buying Great Western common simply because it looked cheap, for I could not see how it could escape a heavy assessment. If I held it and could afford to pay the assessment I would do so in the hope that in some wild bull movement I could minimize my loss.

Bond, Saratoga, New York: A good, perfectly safe and absolutely reliable bond, abundantly secured by the best real estate in New York, a bond such as savings banks all over the country are freely purchasing, is that of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. I know of nothing safer. If you will write to the company and ask for their booklets of information and mention Jasper you will be fully informed. The trustees of this company include such men of eminent wealth as John Jacob Astor, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., E. T. Bedford, and John S. Kennedy. The certificates of the company are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward and many small investors have been purchasing them for years with the greatest satisfaction.

Veritas, Long Island: 1. It depends on how the Third Avenue proposed plan of reorganization is carried out and whether the stockholders and others agree to it or secure a modification. I think the new stock will be issued eventually. 2. I have frequently said that in my judgment U. S. Steel has not been earning the dividends paid on the common if the proper amounts had been charged off for depreciation. I have no doubt that reports can be made to show that the dividends are earned, and more, too; but that is simply a matter of bookkeeping. Until the workings of the new tariff are disclosed, it would hardly be wise to increase the dividends on Steel common; but they may be increased, nevertheless, and only the insurers can tell. I have no doubt that the steel company, with returning pro-

perity, can earn and pay 4 per cent. and more on the common stock, and that the patient holders of it will have a profit; but it does not look as if it were worth what it is selling for, when we compare the price with that of good pref. industrial stocks earning and paying much more.

Economy, Dunkirk, N. Y.: I often wonder why any of my readers will accept as low as 3 per cent. or 3½ per cent. interest on their funds from savings banks when there are banks of the highest standing and strength that pay 4 per cent., and money can be deposited by mail just as easily as it can be deposited in a local institution. A great many of my readers who want 4 per cent. on their money, and the safety of the savings bank, have thanked me for referring them to a well-known institution which does a large amount of banking by mail, and has done it so successfully and for so many years that it has won the confidence of a large number of customers. The Citizens Savings and Trust Company, of Cleveland, O., with assets of more than \$42,000,000, compounds interest semi-annually on all amounts from \$1 up. If you will write for its free booklet, "L. W. Banking by Mail," you will see how easily this can be done.

Chance, Plattsburg, N. Y.: Astute speculators who have had a good deal of experience in Wall Street do not buy stocks that are tipped off for a rise, but carefully watch reports of earnings and other details regarding the market and try to buy stocks that are being quietly accumulated by insiders. Among stocks that are being bought I include C. C. and St. L., an excellent Vanderbilt security that formerly paid 4 per cent.; Long Island Railroad, an auxiliary of the Pennsylvania which many believe will some day show sudden life and activity; and the Texas Pacific Land Trusts, which largely represents ownership in Texas lands that have had a remarkable increase in value. I might add Bethlehem Steel pref. None of these is a dividend-payer. No one but a patient holder should buy these stocks, for they are not active and do not promise to become so in the near future. Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, William and Pine streets, New York, buy and sell these stocks and all others and are glad to answer any questions my readers may ask.

(Continued on page 117.)

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**  
Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB,**  
one of the foremost astronomers of

the world, noted mathematical expert, globe-trotter, rear-admiral United States navy, writer on astronomy and political economy, at Washington, D. C., July 11th, aged 74.

Colonel Marcellus Pointer, one of the Confederate heroes of the Civil War, aid to General Joe Wheeler at age of 18, brevetted for bravery in field, at New York, in poverty, July 10th.

Louis Loeb, noted American painter and illustrator, at New York, July 11th, aged 43.

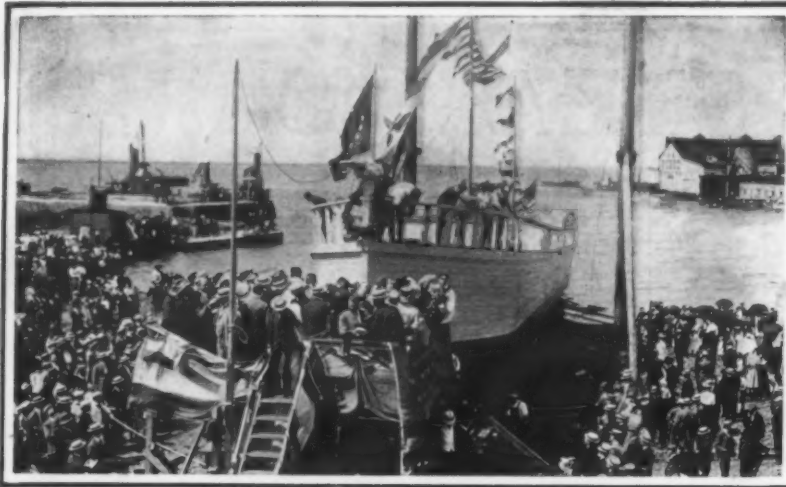
Captain George W. Lloyd, who led a life of adventure that rivals fiction, participated in Dorr's rebellion, war of 1812, was Confederate spy, keeper in Libby prison, advocate of personal liberty, at New Rochelle, N. Y., July 8th.

Gustave Jacquet, distinguished French painter, at Paris, France, July 12th, aged 63.



PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, Famous scientist, and Rear-Admiral U. S. N. Copyright, 1900, by Harris & Ewing.





A HISTORIC VESSEL REPRODUCED.

LAUNCHING ON STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., OF THE "CLERMONT," A REPLICA OF ROBERT FULTON'S FAMOUS FIRST SUCCESSFUL STEAMBOAT.

The new *Clermont* will be a feature of the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York.  
Paul Schumm.



"WHEN THE EAST SHALL COME TO THE WEST."

THE BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE BUILDING AT THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE, WHICH IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A DWELLING HOUSE IN FLOWERY JAPAN.—F. N. Nowell.

### Surprised Him

DOCTOR'S TEST OF FOOD.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia, and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor, and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers; so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts, and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble, and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts, with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed, when I came next day, 'Why, doctor, I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger!'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks; then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months, which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

### Rats Eat Up \$100,000,000 Yearly.

ONE OF the most serious problems the Department of Agriculture has had to meet is the ridding the country of the millions of rats with which it is infested, and which are especially the foes of the farmer. It is estimated that the rat pest costs the United States \$100,000,000 yearly in grain destroyed alone. The rat also pollutes a great quantity of food products which it does not eat, does great damage by digging under buildings and embankments, gnawing wood, cutting up goods and papers to make nests, killing poultry, and stealing eggs. The most destructive species is the Norway rat, which has been carried to all parts of the world on ships. It is calculated that a single pair of rats would, in three years, under favoring circumstances, increase to 20,000,000. The Department of Agriculture has planned a vigorous crusade against the vermin, and it recommends rat-proof construction in buildings, better protection of food supplies, and the use of various poisons in localities haunted by rats.

### The Waking Time of the Birds.

AN ELDERLY person afflicted with insomnia and forced to lie awake all night has sent to the *London Spectator* some observations which he made of the habits of birds. He found that the blackbird was the last of the feathered kind to go to bed, while the robin was the first to awaken in the morning. The latter's song was heard at half past two a. m., while at a quarter to three a thrush flew up to a bare branch and, after stretching and brushing himself, also began to sing. By four o'clock all the trees were alive with the songs of many and various birds, the medley of voices forming a general harmony. At five a. m. there was an intermission in the musical program, the birds seeking their breakfasts in the shape of early worms. At twenty minutes to six a cuckoo alighted on a leafless branch and sang with great vigor for a short time. The observer then felt disposed to sleep, but a young sparrow in the ivy near his window awoke and chirruped so loudly that he became as wakeful as ever.

The Best All-round Family Lament is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



SANE AND SENSIBLE CELEBRATION OF THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."

PATRIOTIC PARADE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AT CLEVELAND, O., WHERE FIREWORKS AND FIRECRACKERS WERE PROHIBITED THIS YEAR.—F. H. Fischer.



AN EPOCH-MAKING BATTLE OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

SUCCESSFUL CHARGE OF THE BRIGADE OF THE VOLTIGUERS OF THE GARDE AND THE THIRD CHASSEURS UPON THE AUSTRIAN POSITIONS AT SOLFERINO, ONE OF THE GREAT FIGHTS WHICH GAVE ITALY HER FREEDOM.

Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, July 30, 1859, and copyrighted.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

## ARE YOU BLIND to Cuba's Possibilities?

DO YOU realize the wonderful opportunities offered by this fruitful, frost-less island at our very doors?

"America seems absolutely blind to Cuba's possibilities," said Sir William C. Van Horne to a *Herald* representative in London, May 5, 1909. "Cuba offers one of the finest fields for American investment, yet is little dreamed of by American business men. The best opportunities are in raising citrus fruit and cattle." Sir William has several millions invested in Cuban railways and other property.



Get This Interesting Book---FREE

Write for our Beautiful and Interesting Book and the facts about our property. Write and learn how even a modest sum invested in Cuban Fruit Orchards will pay you continual dividends.

**EAST CUBA CO.**

307 Majestic Building  
DETROIT :: MICH

## HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72d STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

"New York's Most Accessible Hotel"

Six lines of transit, including ELEVATED and SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS, on block. Located between Central Park and Riverside Drive. An absolutely fireproof, modern, high-class family and transient hotel. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. All rooms with private bath. European plan.

**\$2 Per Day and Upward**

Send for Booklet and Map. Also Grand View Hotel, ADIRONDACKS, Lake Placid, N. Y.  
THOMAS PARKES.

THOUSANDS MAKE  
**\$5000 YEARLY**  
IN THE  
**REAL ESTATE BUSINESS**

We will teach you by mail Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance, and appoint you **Special Representative** of the largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company. Our co-operative department will give you more choice, salable property to handle than any other institution, and you can commence work without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. A Commercial Law Course free to each representative. Write for free 62-page book **THE CROSS COMPANY, 66 Reader Block, Chicago**

OUR BIG CATALOGUE FREE

**UNITED BUILDING MATERIAL CO.**  
CINCINNATI, O.

**BINDER**  
FOR 52 WEEKS OF  
**LESLIE'S WEEKLY**  
**\$1.50**

### How To Get Trade in India.

AN AMERICAN consulate was opened at Karachi, India, last year because of that port's growing commercial importance. Consul Wallace Bond, stationed there, reports that the value of the ten principal classes of imports at Karachi for 1907-08 was \$20,000,000. The share of the United States in this total was very small. He says that northwestern India presents a most attractive outlook as a future market for American machinery, particularly for gasoline engines, small pumps, windmills, and agricultural implements; but he remarks that if American firms wish to do business in that part of the world they must send representatives there who will study the customs and the needs of the land.



# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 115.)

R., Cleveland, O.: I do not advise the purchase. G., Tarrytown, N. Y.: I do not advise the purchase of Arizona and Cuba Asphalt Co. stock. C., Canton, Pa.: I do not deal with anything but Wall Street securities. Sorry I cannot answer your inquiry satisfactorily.

M., Kalamazoo, Mich.: I do not advise on mining stocks but only on Wall Street securities. I am informed that the drop in North Butte was due to sales by the speculative element, which was largely concerned in putting the stock up.

Gum, Rochester, N. Y.: I do not believe that the new chewing-gum combination will interfere with the prosperity of the American Chicle Co. The last quotation on Chicle common was 214. It is still paying 18 per cent. per annum. I called attention to the value of this industrial when the stock was selling under 90.

B., Corry, Pa.: If you can afford to pay the assessment on your Great Western common there is nothing to do but to deposit it and make the payment. Eventually, with the recurrence of another old-fashioned boom in Wall Street, which in due course will no doubt be brought about with a return of prosperous conditions, you may be able to escape without serious loss.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: I regard the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal first 4s as a fairly promising speculative purchase. Indications have been observed of the absorption of these bonds by those who ought to know their speculative value. They represent a pretty good property, and I think them far preferable, for speculative investment, to the Terminal second. The Western Maryland R. reorganization plan seems to be fair to the holders of the bonds, but works hardship on the stockholders.

W., Va.: 1. I presume you know that Chicago Great Western common under the reorganization plan is assessed \$15 a share and that if you buy it, at what seems to be the present low price, you must be prepared to pay the assessment. I hardly advise its purchase. 2. The assessment on Third Avenue is \$25 a share, and since the announcement of the reorganization plan the stock has declined to half its former price. I do not believe in buying into a lawsuit. 3. On the mere prospect of subsidy legislation Pacific Mail is not a purchase. Its last report was quite depressing. It is a Harriman stock, and for that reason many believe that if bought on reactions it may in time have good speculative possibilities.

J., Terre Haute, Ind.: It would be better for you to buy five shares of some promising speculative security rather than to buy one share each of five different kinds. You can get one share or any number beyond that, but with your small capital you could handle a five-share lot very nicely and concentrate your interest on one security. John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, will send you their interesting "Odd Lot Circular B" if you will write to them and ask for it. The firm deals largely in small lots.

S., Zanesville, O.: I think you are wise in seeking a higher rate of interest on your savings, and you can get it very readily by buying good municipal or corporation bonds. Many of these yield much better than the savings-bank rate and are well secured. I would advise you to make a little study of the bond question, so that you will act with an understanding of what you are doing. A very interesting booklet on "Bonds and How to Buy Them" will give you a great deal of information and instruction. A copy will be sent you by any other reader who will write to Otis & Hough, members of New York Stock Exchange, 700 Cayuga, Building, Cleveland, O., and ask for it, mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

H., Fargo, N. D.: 1. If you are correct in your belief that the West is rich and prosperous, and that the whole country will be stimulated with fresh activity before fall, you are also quite safe in your conclusion that the market must ultimately sell higher and will probably do so before the holidays. It may be that prices can be held on the present level until crops are assured; but suppose they should not it not be better to be a little patient and get the advantage of any sharp decline that might be occasioned by rumors of possible crop disasters? 2. I fear you are not well informed on market terms and expressions. It would be much safer for you to understand these things and to keep posted on the movements of various stocks. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., who make a specialty of dealing in small lots, at 66 Broadway, New York, will send you their daily market report and "Circular A-22" on fractional lots if you will write for them.

L., Rutland, Vt.: 1. I haven't the slightest doubt that good real estate mortgages in some sections of the country yield from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. interest and do so safely. I recently had a request from one of my readers for a loan on well-secured Western real estate at 5 per cent. or better. It would be well always before investing your money in mortgage loans to ask for references from the brokers. That would be business-like and no one could object to it. 2. The 7 per cent. preferred stock to which you refer is that of the well-known Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, of Cincinnati, which is said to do the greatest grocer

business in the world, and which has earnings five times the dividends. There are no dividends on bonds ahead of the stock, which is listed on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. This looks like a fair business man's investment. Write to Claude Ashbrook, investment banker, 407 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O., for full details.

Money-Maker, Austin, Tex.: I presume you refer to the construction companies which some years ago looked after the construction of railroads, providing the funds, and then issuing stocks and bonds to the members of the construction company on a liberal basis. The bonds, of course, represented the investment and the bonus of stock given with the bonds represented the speculation. If the railroad proved profitable and ultimately paid dividends on the stock, the latter became quite as valuable as the bonds, and those who were in the construction company made a handsome profit. I know of no such offers now because railroads are not built in that way, as a rule. You perhaps refer to the offer of a 6 per cent. real estate bond, with a 50 per cent. stock bonus offered by Swartwout & Appenzeller, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York. These securities are issued on the well-known Dean Alvord Company's estate on Long Island, and the offer therefore looks attractive. You can investigate it fully by writing to Swartwout & Appenzeller and asking for circulars containing detailed information.

B., Morristown, Tenn.: 1. If I held Western Maryland stock and could afford to pay the assessment I certainly would do so. It may be some time for the recuperative processes to give you a profit, but no one can tell as to that. 2. American Lined Oil common, Mo. P., Wabash and Ice on reactions have opportunities for speculation. I should hesitate to go into the local traction stocks until the plan of reorganization and the amount of the assessments were made more clear. 3. If the proposed tax on the net income of corporations were levied on all and every partnership and on every man who does business, I doubt if any one would complain, for it would be precisely like the tax on real estate. We do not exempt small holders of real estate from taxation. Why should we exempt the corporation which has a net income of only \$5,000? If the tax is uniformly levied, it will be uniformly studied, but if it is levied on a few and others escape, it is a discrimination, and those who do not pay it will not care whether it is fair or unfair as long as it is saddled on some one else. As the president of a popular New York bank remarked the other day, "The popular tax is the one that the other fellow pays and which you escape."

S., Mansfield, O.: 1. I do not see why an advance in the dividend on Steel from the present annual rate of 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. would justify much higher prices, except in the belief that the dividend would be still further increased. Steel is an industrial subject to quite as much fluctuations as any other industrial security. Preferred industrials can be bought that yield better returns than Steel common on the present basis. It is true that Amalgamated Copper, paying only 2 per cent., sells higher than Steel common, but Amalgamated is no common stock, as there is no preferred ahead of it. It is no secret that a pool has been investing in Steel common and is loaded up with it. It has bought with an expectation of selling at a profit. If it undertook to unload it would be difficult to find a market. If money rates should stiffen, as every one believes they will, the pool would not find it profitable to continue to hold Steel common, even though the dividends were slightly increased. 2. Reading has great possibilities as an earning property, and while I believe it will react with the rest of the market, it is a good purchase on reactions.

J., Cincinnati, O.: It is difficult for any one to forecast the market for a year or two. So many things may happen and so unexpectedly that what may seem to be a promising purchase to-day may prove to be a far different proposition a year or two hence. The safest way to deal in the stock market is to wait for a break and then to buy any substantial dividend payer on the list. If the break sends stocks lower the dividends will take care of the interest charges until ultimate recovery, which is bound to come, and on that a profit can be taken. From week to week I endeavor to point out, as opportunity offers, stocks which for various reasons show characteristics of strength, but the whole market has had such a persistent advance and is now on such a high plane that I think it is entitled fairly to a reaction. It is possible that prices may be still further advanced by the strong speculative clique which seems to have unlimited financial backing, but an advance in interest rates would materially affect the situation. We are making heavy shipments of gold abroad, the government is contemplating a large issue of Panama bonds, our balance of trade is showing unfavorably and all these factors must be regarded by one who thinks of entering the stock market and purchasing for an advance.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1909. JASPER

## Chances for Leslie's Readers.

THE NEWEST thing in the line of economy and convenience for autos is an adjustment so that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as a fuel. Kerosene, because of its cheapness and because it can be found at almost any farmhouse, makes a very desirable fuel for autos. The White Steam Cars for 1910 will be adapted to either kerosene or gasoline, as the White Company has solved the kerosene problem, making it impossible to tell, when a car is in operation, whether kerosene or gasoline is being used. The new forty-horse-power model will sell at \$4,000, and the twenty-horse-power at \$2,000. No one should buy an auto without getting the advantage of the latest and the best in improvements, and especially those that tend to economy. Our readers can get full information about the White Steam Cars for 1910 if they will write to the White Company, 844 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, O., and ask for descriptive circulars. The White Cars have won the record for hill climbing and efficiency, economy and endurance, and for years have held the lead in these matters, so much so, that they are used by the Federal government, and by public officials generally. Read the announcement of the company in this week's issue and note, also, other attractive announcements of special free offers, opportunities, and inducements, some of which may be referred to briefly as follows:

Don't start on a journey without an air-tight ink pencil in your pocket. From \$1 upward. Write to Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 6 John Street, Suite 278, New York, for catalogue.

A genuine Panama hat for \$1, weight two ounces, durable and flexible; all sizes. Two for \$1.88. Send for catalogue to Francis Lester Co., Dept. H-C-7, Mesilla Park, N. M.

The sensation of the hour. Miss Cue's first appearance. Beautiful photograph 10 x 13. Hang it in your billiard room. Send twenty cents in stamps to William A. Spinks & Co., 91 Erie Street, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of billiard chalk and cue tips. Comfort, style and neatness, in the improved Boston Garter. Sample pair twenty-five cents cotton, fifty cents silk. Write to George Frost Co., Boston, Mass., and get the genuine.

If you are interested in farming or Cuban culture write for free illustrated book on Cuba's possibility. Address, East Cuba Co., 307 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich., and mention LESLIE'S.

Do you think of building? Don't fail to write for the big free catalogue of the United Building Material Co., Cincinnati, O. It will save you money and cost you nothing.

An Arizona ruby free with illustrated gem catalogue. Write to the Mexican Diamond Imp. Co., Dept. H-C-7, Las Cruces, N. M.

In the warm days find relief from prickly heat, chafing and sunburn in Mennen's famous borated talcum powder. Delightful after shaving. Removes all odor of perspiration. For free sample address Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J., and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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Is your complexion pallid and colorless? Are you listless and without vitality or ambition? Pretty sure signs these, that your blood has become impoverished. You are suffering from anaemia. There is nothing fatal about this malady in itself, but unless checked, more serious complications may result. Rapid growth or too much study frequently saddles this dreaded disease on young shoulders, sapping the vitality from boys and girls at just the age when it is most needed.

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Booklet and Picture "Baby's First Adventure" sent free on request.

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Write at once for proposition. How to make big money taking orders for made-to-order clothing. Sample Book and Traveling Case free. MOLL TAILORING CO., Dept. J, No. 158 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

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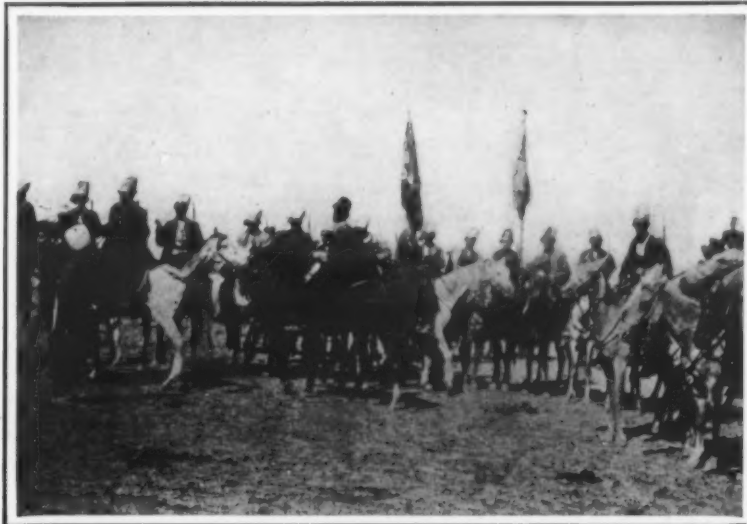
# Final Triumph of the Revolution in Persia

FIGURES AND SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE CONFLICT WHICH CAUSED THE SHAH'S DOWNFALL AND HIS SON'S ELEVATION TO THE THRONE



CROWD OF PERSIAN REFUGEES AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN TEHERAN.

During one of the recent troublous days the fighting centered around this legation. Mohammed Ali, deposed Shah (at upper right hand), and twelve-year-old Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, the new Shah (at upper left hand). When told he must be Shah and must part from his mother Mirza wept bitterly.



BAND OF MOUNTED BAKHTIARI TRIBESMEN WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.



GROUP OF REVOLUTIONISTS WHO AIDED IN OVERTHROWING THE SHAH.

Sattar Khan (X), the leader of the revolutionary army, standing in the midst of his warlike followers.



SCENE OF FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE HEART OF THE PERSIAN CAPITAL.

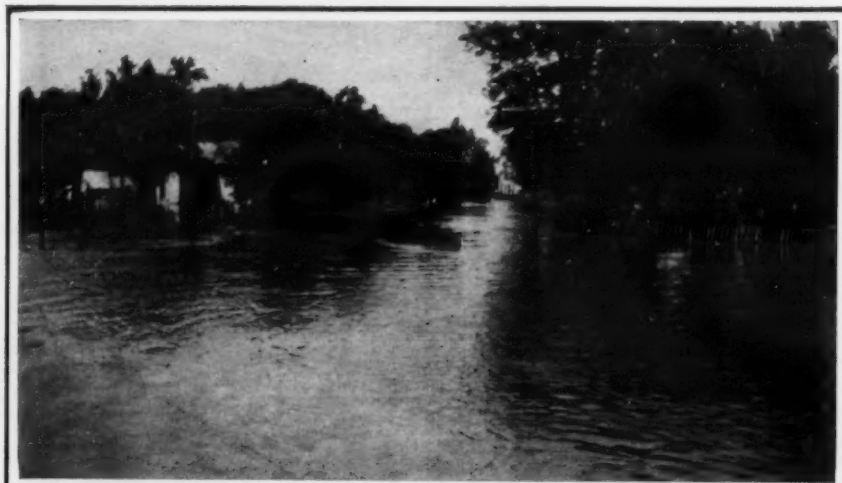
Central Square, where the Cossacks were besieged by the Nationalists. The Square is shown thronged with people and mounted soldiers.

For more than two years, Persia has been in a state of agitation, with frequent outbreaks of civil war. This has been due to the fact that the Shah, Mohammed Ali, failed to live up to the Constitution granted the people by his late father, and sought, in fact, to restore the former despotism. His reactionary spirit, his duplicity and his weakness of character turned the great mass of his subjects against him. The troubles of the country culminated in an unexpected attack by the Nationalists on Teheran, the capital. The Persian Cossacks, officered by Russians, made a strong defense, but the Nationalists at length prevailed, and the Shah, fearing for his life, took refuge in the Russian legation. A provisional national assembly thereupon proclaimed the twelve-year-old Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, as Shah, with one of his uncles as Regent. This action was heartily applauded by the people, who believed that with Mohammed Ali out of the way, peace and order would be firmly re-established.—Photographs by Leon Medem.

## A Tremendous Flood in Northern Missouri.



RESCUING HORSES FROM THEIR STABLES IN AN INUNDATED VILLAGE.—W. Shaw.



RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF PATTONSBURG TURNED INTO A LAKE.—C. D. Morris.



MAIN STREET IN AVENUE CITY SEVERAL FEET UNDER WATER.—Morris.



TYPICAL VILLAGE STREET SCENE DURING THE FLOOD.—Shaw.

Sudden floods caused by heavy rains in several counties in northern Missouri lately resulted in a property loss of more than \$1,000,000 and in the death of a dozen or more people. At Pattonsburg, sixty miles north of Kansas City, the water was over ten feet deep in the streets, and the 1,500 inhabitants were driven to treetops and roofs to save their lives. Several persons were drowned at that point. Finally the sufferers were rescued by means of boats and rafts and their needs were supplied with food and clothing sent on relief trains. Many other places were greatly damaged and the people distressed by the high water.



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COMFORT  
THE IMPROVED**

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Velvet Grip  
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BUTTON

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—  
NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR  
UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World  
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton  
25c. Mailed on receipt of  
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**FOR MEN OF BRAINS**  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

## China's Peculiar Naturalization Laws.

**A**MONG the many singular items of the new naturalization laws which China has adopted are some which place in the hands of the minister of the interior some very far-reaching powers. Chinese wishing to become naturalized subjects of other countries must, under all circumstances, obtain the consent of the ministry of the interior; they can in no other way divest themselves of their Chinese nationality. Thus a Chinaman liable to punishment for any offense, and fleeing the country, can never return to his native land unless he be willing to take his deserts. Foreigners wishing to become Chinese subjects must, first of all, be without other nationality, and in the second place must have resided in China ten years; even then the sanction of the ministry of the interior must be obtained. Chinese women wishing to marry foreigners must obtain first the consent of the ministry before they can be wedded, which means, except in cases of special official permission, that the woman then divests herself of Chinese nationality and adopts the nationality of her husband, being then amenable to naturalization laws exactly as he is. There is much in the above rules to clash with European laws on this subject.

## Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests for 1909, in which the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 10th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest, in which professionals, too, may take part. *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* will give a prize of \$50 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

*LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

**N. B.**—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 325 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

## NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

"Master thinks I'm a dandy  
at mixing cocktails."

# CLUB COCKTAILS

**YOU can do it  
just as well**

Pour over lumps of ice, strain and serve

*Manhattan* (whisky base)      *Martini* (gin base)  
most popular varieties

*Dry Manhattan*      *Dry Martini*      *Brut Martini*  
(medium dry)      (medium dry)      (very dry)

The original bottled cocktails, made of pure and matured old liquors, scientifically mixed and properly aged; 18 years of practical experience has made them the Perfect Cocktails that they are. Do not be lured into buying some imitation. When others are offered it is for the purpose of larger profits. The original of anything is the best. Insist upon having CLUB COCKTAILS and take no other.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,      SOLE PROPS.  
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**BLAIR'S RED ROBIN AND BLACK BIRD  
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BLAIR'S FOUNTAIN PEN CO., 6 John St., Suite 278, New York; 15 Bishopsgate St. Without, London, E. C. Get Agency

## The English People Hysterical.

By President Nicholas Murray Butler,  
of Columbia University.

**EDMUND BURKE** said that he did not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people; but perhaps it may be easier to detect emotional insanity than to draw an indictment for crime. The storm center of the world's weather to-day is to be found in the condition of mind of the English people. The nation which for generations has contributed so powerfully to the world's progress in all that relates to the spread of the rule of law, to the peaceful development of commerce and industry, to the advancement of letters and science, and to the spread of humanitarian ideas, appears to be possessed for the moment with the evil spirit of militarism. It is hard to reconcile the excited and exaggerated utterances of responsible statesmen in Parliament and on the platform, the loud beating of drums and the sounding of alarms in the public press, even in that portion of it most given to sobriety of judgment, and the flocking of the populace to view a tawdry and highly sensational drama of less than third-rate importance for the sake of its contribution to their mental obsession by hobgoblins and the ghosts of national enemies and invaders, with the temperament of a nation that has acclaimed the work of Howard, Wilberforce, and Shaftesbury, whose public life was so long dominated by the lofty personality of William Ewart Gladstone, and whose real heroes to-day are the John Milton and the Charles Darwin whose anniversaries are just now celebrated with so much sincerity and genuine appreciation.

# Pears'

Cleanliness is a necessity  
that knows a law—Pears'  
Soap.

Pears' is both a law and  
a necessity for toilet and  
bath.

Sold everywhere.

## MISS CUE is the Sensation of the Hour

Any person interested in billiards should get this sensational picture demonstrating the way to avoid Miss Cue.  
We'll send a beautiful photograph of Miss Cue, size 10x13, on mat 14x17, for  
**20 Cents in Stamps**  
Just ask for "Miss Cue's First Appearance"  
**WILLIAM A. SPINKS & COMPANY**  
91 Erie Street Chicago, U. S. A.  
Manufacturers Spinks' Billiard Chalk  
and the only manufacturers of Cue Tips in America.

## Mill Waste a Source of Wealth.

**FOR YEARS** the wood-pulp mills of the country have been discharging refuse into rivers, brooks, and lakes, which have, thereby, been more or less polluted, causing complaint on the part of many citizens. Efforts to abate this evil have been under way for some time, and at last it would appear success along this line has been achieved. It has been discovered, as the result of experiments made at a leading mill by an expert chemist, that the "sludge" discharged from the mills into streams is a valuable by-product of the paper-manufacturing business. Properly treated, sludge can be utilized as a substitute for corn meal and molasses, as core casting in iron foundries, as a top dressing for macadam roads, and for other purposes. In fact, it bids fair to become one of the most profitable outputs of the business, and its utilization will, of course, do away with the pollution of water-courses. The proprietors of the mills are now sadly conscious of the fact that they have been throwing away in past years millions of dollars' worth of valuable stuff.

A DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE

# HIGH LIFE BEER

MILLER-MILWAUKEE

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NAPOLEON FLOUR is making flour milling history and winning its way by its flawless purity--the matchless taste of the bread--the digestibility of all things baked from it and the ease with which it is handled by housewives. These points considered with the remarkable number of loaves baked to the sack, to our mind stamp NAPOLEON as the one peerless flour.

NAPOLEON FLOUR appeals as a rare achievement to those who understand that an extremely fine flour represents concentrated nourishment and when baked into bread, rolls and biscuits, forms an easily digested and most satisfactory food.

And now, put this question to yourself--"Why should I not use NAPOLEON FLOUR and secure the superior advantages which it offers?"

# NAPOLEON FLOUR

## Can Generally Be Had At All Retail Grocers

However, if your dealer does not carry it in stock, ask him to write, or write yourself, to the nearest Distributor mentioned below:

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| Danville Wholesale Grocery Co., Danville, Ill.     | Saratoga Milling & Grain Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. |
| Point Pleasant Grocery Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va. | Jobst Bethard Co., Peoria, Ill.                       |
| McLane, Swift & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.           | Chattanooga Feed Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.              |
| Ragon Brothers, Evansville, Ind.                   | United Flour Milling Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.           |
| The E. H. Frechtling Co., Hamilton, O.             | McTighe Grocery Co., Binghamton, N. Y.                |
| The Weideman Flour Co., Cleveland, O.              | Botzum Bros., Akron, O.                               |
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